CURTIS'S

Botanical Magazine;

OR,

FLOWER-GARDEN DISPLAYED:

IN WHICH

The most Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove, are accurately represented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering;

Together with the most approved Methods of CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

BY *JOHN SIMS*, M.D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL AND LINNEAN SOCIETIES.

VOL. LIII.

Being the Eleventh of the New Series.

The FLOWERS, which grace their native beds,
Awhile put forth their blushing heads,
But, e'er the close of parting day,
They wither, shrink, and die away:
But THESE, which mimic skill hath made,
Nor scorched by suns, nor killed by shade,
Shall blush with less inconstant hue,
Which ART at pleasure can renew. LLOYD.

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N.2607.

W. Herbert. Del.

Pub. by T. Curtis. Walworth. Nov. 1815.

Waddell Sc.

ZEPHYRANTHES CANDIDA. PERUVIAN ZEPHYRANTHES.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide supra No. 2537.

Specific Character and Synonym.

ZEPHYRANTHES *candida;* foliis linearibus, crassis, glaberrimis, canaliculatis, dorso rotundatis, obtusis, viridibus, scapo plus duplo longioribus : scapo quadrunciali, declinato, viridi, unifloro ; spathâ purpurascente, pedunculo longiore, uno latere dehiscente, basi tubulosâ ; corollâ sub sole patentissimâ ; tubo $\frac{1}{8}$-unciali, viridi ; laciniis uncialibus, albis, basi viridi, gibbo minutissimo aculeiformi prope basin munitis ; filamentis erectis, distantibus, pallidè virescentibus, prope basin sinuosè flexis ; antheris $\frac{1}{4}$-uncialibus, aureis, suberectis, conniventibus ; stylo declinato, albo, stigmate trilobo lobis erectis ; seminibus planis, fuscis.

AMARYLLIS candida. *Bot. Reg.* 9. 724. *W. H.*

Our specimen flowered in a pot, out of doors, at Spofforth, in July, having passed the winter in the greenhouse. The plant is very hardy, and, planted out in front of the stove, preserved its foliage in the most healthy state through the winter, and flowered the first week in August. We received this species from Peru and Buenos Ayres, and also from the Hort. Soc. who imported it from Lima. It increases fast by offsets, and its erect leaves look like a bunch of rushes. The scape slopes towards the sun. Near the foot of each petal, above the point where the filament is inserted, is a minute spur-like excrescence. We had an opportunity of comparing its flower immediately with that of *Atamasco,*

and

and have no doubt of their belonging to the same genus. The anthers of *Atamasco* are attached at the same point and quite as erect, though shorter and less conspicuous. The posture of the style and filaments in *candida* agrees with that of the other species; the lobes of the stigma are thicker and more erect, but the difference is scarcely so great as between the stigmas of HIPPEASTRUM *Reginæ* and *equestre*. The seeds are not fleshy as conjectured in the Botanical Register, but shelly and black like those of the whole genus. In the shortness of the tube and the rounded curve of the lowest part of the filaments it accords with *tubispatha*. The corolla of all the species is disposed to expand in the sun; that of *candida* contracts again quickly in the shade. An attempt to impregnate Z. *Atamasco* by the pollen of an Habranthus was unsuccessful.

Since this article was prepared, Z. *candida* has ripened seed at Spofforth, out of doors, very similar to that of Z. *rosea*, a little plumper and of a more glossy black than those imported from Buenos Ayres, which did not vegetate. The flowers continued rising in succession, out of doors, throughout August, September, and the beginning of October. On close inspection, a slight beard is observable in Z. *carinata*, just above the point where the filaments are inserted. *W. H.*

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a Represents a petal with the filament inserted with a bend at its base. *b b* two views of the filament and anther. *c* the stigma and part of the style. *d* the outline of the flower, the spathe being pulled back to shew the germen. and the scape straightened as if tied to a stick to shew that the flower declines from it as in the other species; the scape assumed this posture at a later period. *e* one of its seeds which accompanied the bulbs from Buenos Ayres.

N.2608.

W. Herbert, Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth. Nov. 1825.

Waddell Sc.

GLADIÓLUS ALATUS β. WINGED CORNFLAG, ALGOA BAY VARIETY.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide No. 569.

Specific Character and Synonyms.—Vide supra 586.

GLADIOLUS *alatus;* foliis duris, rigidis, densè costatis; scapo spathis decurrentibus alato; corollæ laciniâ supremâ concavâ apice interdum reflexo, lateralibus superioribus latissimis rhombeo-ovatis reflexis, inferioribus angustis glandulosis spatulatis porrectis, imâ reflexâ.

(α.) supra 586; *laciniâ supremâ reflexâ.*
(β.) Algoensis; *laciniâ supremâ concavâ.*
(γ.) minor.
(δ.) Namaquensis. supra 592. *W. H.*

The variety of the beautiful GLADIOLUS *alatus,* which forms the subject of this article, flowered at Spofforth, in July, having been imported by Mr. TATE, of the Sloane Street Nursery, from Algoa Bay in S. Africa. G. *alatus* and *namaquensis* were separated on account of the former having the point of the upper petal reflex, while *namaquensis* has it concave, and the leaf margined with red. Our plant has the foliage of *alatus,* and the concave upper petal of *namaquensis,* by which the specific distinction appears to be removed. Each of the lower lateral petals is furnished with a long gland at the base; these are visible in the figure of *var.* α, though not mentioned in the description, but we do not perceive them in the figure of *namaquensis.* G. *alatus* has seldom been seen in flower in this country. It was suggested above, p. 586, that it probably required more heat than the other species; we apprehend on the contrary, that it requires free air, and to be shaded from scorching suns; being planted in sandy yellow earth, without peat. Many of the Ensatæ are destroyed by peat, which cankers and rots the bulbs. *W. H.*

N.2609.

W. Herbert. Del

Pub by S. Curtis. Walworth, Nov. 1825.

Convolvulus Dahuricus. Daurian Bindweed.

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Class and Order.

Pentandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vide supra 2151.

Specific Character.

Convolvulus *dahuricus*, radice sarmentosâ; caule volubili, tomentoso, herbaceo; foliis oblongo-cordatis, glabris, margine et nervis subtus tomentosis; pedunculis axillaribus, unifloris, tomentosis, margine repando; bracteis binis latè ovatis; calycis foliolis lanceolatis, acutis, duobus exterioribus latioribus; corollâ roseo-purpureâ; stylo filamentis longiore.

Calystegiæ species. *R. Brown.* W. H.

Our specimen flowered in July, at Spofforth, where it was sent two or three years ago, by Mr. Cooper, botanic gardener to Lord Milton, who raised it from seed, received, we believe, from Dr. Fischer. To Mr. Cooper, who is a most zealous and intelligent cultivator, we were indebted also for the introduction of Ipomœa Platensis, of which he gathered the seed on the banks of the Plata, where, though a twiner, it acquired, by intertwisting itself, the form and appearance of a bush, in a country where not a tree or a bush was to be seen. C. *dahuricus* belongs to the same division of the genus as C. *sepium*, having besides the five segments of the calyx, two broad calyx-like bractes, which cover the calyx. It differs from C. *sepium* in having the bractes proportionately broader and less acuminate, a smaller rose-coloured flower, downy stalk, petioles, and peduncles, the leaves downy on the margin and on the nerves underneath, more oblong, not so taper at the point, nor so broad and auriculate at the shoulder.

It

It is a hardy perennial plant, flowering in July, with creeping fleshy roots. These troublesome species may be ornamentally cultivated in small plots insulated in the turf, under which their roots will not spread. *W. H.*

N.2610.

W. Herbert. Pxt.

Pubd. by Sherbi. Walworth. Nov. 1825.

Waddell. sc.

WACHENDORFIA PANICULATA. β. PANICLED WACHENDORFIA, NAPLES YELLOW VARIETY.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide supra 614.

Specific Character and Synonyms.—Vide supra 616.

WACHENDORFIA *paniculata.*
(α.) *flore aureo, supra* 616.
(β.) *flore pallidè luteo.*

The plant, from which our sketch was taken, flowered at Spofforth, in July, having been sent from the Cape of Good Hope, under the name of WACHENDORFIA *brevifolia.* It accords, however, with *paniculata* in having smooth foliage, a downy flower-stem, and the laterals approached to the upper petal, differing from our plant No. 616, in the paler colour of the leaves and corolla. The two varieties of *paniculata*, and W. *brevifolia* supra p. 1166, flower very freely planted in peat; a narrow-leaved variety of W. *hirsuta*, which we received some years ago from W. GRIFFIN, Esq. also flowers constantly, but we have had the old variety of W. *hirsuta* as well as W. *graminea* (of which last the leaves are thick, hard, and not plicate, and the root not bulbous) fifteen years without obtaining a flower from either. W. *thyrsiflora*, of which the root is not bulbous, flowers rarely with us. In all the species the fibres are orange-coloured, on which account some persons have planted them in glass pots. We have another *Wachendorfia* from Algoa Bay, with hairy leaves, imported by Mr. TATE, of the Sloane Street Nursery, which has lately flowered at Spofforth, appearing to be a variety of *brevifolia*. *W. H.*

N.2611.

Chas.ᵒ M. Curtis. Del.ᵗ.

Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth. Nov.ʳ 28 1815.

Woodcock Sc.

CORNUTIA PUNCTATA. DOTTED-FLOWERED CORNUTIA.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-dentatus. *Corolla* subringens. *Stam* 4, quorum duo sterilia. *Drupa* nuce 4-loculari.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CORNUTIA *punctata;* corymbis axillaribus trichotomis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 322.

CORNUTIA *punctata;* foliis ovatis subdentatis utrinque attenuatis glabriusculis, corymbis axillaribus trifidis. *Spreng. Syst. Veget.* 1. *p.* 39.

CORNUTIA pyramidata. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 45. *non Willd.*

HOSTA cœrulea. *Jacq. Hort. Schœnb.* 1. *p.* 60. *t.* 114. *Poirét Encycl. Bot. Suppl.* 3. *p.* 60.

HOSTANA cœrulea. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 143.

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, erect, branched: *branches* square, with sharp, winged angles. *Leaves* opposite crosswise, ovate-acuminate, sinuate-dentate, soft-villous on the upper side, tomentose and netted-veined on the under. *Flowers* in axillary, trichotomous corymbs, blue. *Pedicels* very short. *Calyx* inferior, minute, obsoletely 4-toothed, pubescent. *Corolla* subbilabiate, pubescent: *tube* four times longer than calyx, incurved: *limb* irregular, 4-lobed: upper and lateral lobe entire, lower lobe largest, emarginate, with a round yellow spot at the base, but the dots on its surface are not seen unless magnified, and are white glands at the base of the hairs. *Stamens* four, equal, within the

the tube, two of them barren: *Anthers* dark blue, just appearing at the edge of the faux. *Germen* globular. *Style* exserted, simple. *Stigma* two-lobed. The two upper divisions of the flowering stem, grew likewise from the axils of the leaves, which, having fallen off, are not represented in the figure.

Botanists seem to have been very undecided whether JACQUIN'S HOSTA should be separated from CORNUTIA or not. We have adopted the negative opinion, although undoubtedly, if full confidence could be given to the figures of the genus CORNUTIA in PLUMIER, it would not be possible to reconcile HOSTA with it; but it is doubtful whether this author has described the fruit justly, and as to the bipartite style, there appears to be no authority whatever, being only taken from the figure (not the description) in PLUMIER'S Genera, which may very likely have represented the barren filaments, mistaken by BURMANN for a divided style. In the last edition of the Hortus Kewensis JACQUIN'S plant is added to CORNUTIA *pyramidata*, but we must agree with WILLDENOW in considering them as distinct species.

There being only two fertile stamens, SPRENGEL, in his new Systema Vegetabilium, places CORNUTIA in the class *Diandria*, but as it belongs to the natural order of *Viticeæ*, we should be very unwilling to remove it so far from its very nearly allied genus the LANTANA.

Native of the West Indies and tropical America. Cultivated in the stove. Communicated by Messrs. WHITLEY, BRAME, and MILNE, of the Fulham Nursery.

N.2612.

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Curtis Botanical Magazine Nov 1 1891.

C.M. Curtis Del. Waddell. Sc.

NUTTALLIA DIGITATA. DIGITATE-LEAVED NUTTALLIA.

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Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx simplex, 5-fidus. *Capsulæ* plurimæ, monospermæ in verticillum aggregatæ.

Specific Character and Synonym.

NUTTALLIA *digitata;* foliis inferioribus digitatis subpeltatis, laciniis linearibus subdivisis glabriusculis; superioribus tripartitis simplicibusque. *Nuttall in Barton Flor. Americ. 2. p. 74. t. 62.*
CALLIRHOE digitata. *Nuttall Mss.*

DESCR. *Root* tuberous, subspindle-shaped, perennial. *Stem* erect, rounded, glaucous, three or four feet high, corymbosely divided at the top. *Peduncles* very long, frequently growing two together, one-flowered, jointed a little below the base of the calyx. *Calyx* five-cleft, segments lanceolate three-nerved. *Corolla* five-petaled: petals united at the base, patent, wedge-shaped, truncate and crenate at the point, of a deep crimson colour. *Stamens* very many in a compact oval column: *anthers* globular, white. *Styles* about twelve, filiform, long after the expansion of the flower entirely concealed by the stamens. *Germens* about twelve, collected in a whorl round a columnar receptacle. *Ripe seeds* not seen.

This plant, which appears to be a new genus of the natural order of *Malvaceæ,* having the calyx of a SIDA and the fruit of a MALVA, was discovered by Professor NUTTALL, in the Arkansa territory, and has been published from his manuscript,

manuscript, in Barton's Flora, where the name of Nuttallia was given to it in honour of its discoverer, one of the most learned botanists in America, to whose researches we are indebted for the knowledge of many of the rare vegetable productions of North America.

There is said to be another species of this genus in the Botanic Garden at Philadelphia.

This fine hardy perennial was communicated by Robert Barclay, Esq. of Bury-Hill, in whose collection it was raised from seeds received from Mr. Nuttall.

Fig. 1. represents the pistillum with the surrounding parts removed.

Fig. 2. the staminiferous column; both somewhat magnified.

The thread-like processes, in fig. 2. of which too many are represented, may perhaps be only elongated filaments, not stigmas.

N2613.

1.

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I. Curtis Del.

Pub. by J. Curtis Walworth Nov. 1815.

Wedhall Sc.

Nauclea Adina. Myrtle-leaved Nauclea.

****

Class and Order.

Pentandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis. *Caps.* infera, bilocularis, polysperma. *Recept* commune, globosum, pilosum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Nauclea *Adina;* caule fruticoso erecto, foliis oblongo-ellipticis, obtuse acuminatis, stipulis acutis bifidis, pedunculis solitariis axillaribus.

Nauclea Adina. *Smith in Rees Cyclop. in loco. Bot. Reg.* 895.

Adina globiflora. *Parad. Lond.* 115. *Sweet Hort. Suburb. p.* 23. ubi male *globulariis* associatur.

Descr. An upright shrub, with villous branches. *Leaves* opposite, on short petioles, smooth, shining, ovate-lanceolate, acuminate with an obtuse point, quite entire, with oblique, nearly parallel veins strongly marked, on the under side. *Stipules* between the leaves, generally deeply divided into two acute segments. *Peduncles* solitary, at first terminal, but by the shooting out of a young branch from the same part becoming afterwards axillary. *Capitulum* perfectly globular, consisting of very numerous flowers collected together. *Calyx* superior, 5-cleft: segments linear, thickened at the point, green. *Corolla* funnel-shaped, *tube* longer than the calyx; *limb* 5-cleft. *Stamens* five, contained within the tube. *Germen* oval, very small, inferior: *Style* twice the length of the corolla: *stigma* nearly globular, transparent at the extremity.

NAUCLEA *Adina* belongs to the natural order of *Rubiaceæ*, and is very nearly allied to CEPHALANTHUS.

Native of China, and is said to have sprung up spontaneously in mould imported from China, in the garden of the late Right Honourable CHARLES GREVILLE, at Paddington. Our drawing was taken at the Apothecaries Botanic Garden at Chelsea, where we are assured by Mr. ANDERSON that it was raised from seeds imported from Mexico.

N.2614.

GOMPHRENA PERENNIS. PERENNIAL GOMPHRENA, OR GLOBE AMARANTH.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Perianthium 5-partitum. *Stam.* 5, connata in tubulum subcylindraceum, ovario longiorem, apicibus distinctis, cum vel absque dentibus interjectis. *Antheræ* uniloculares. *Stylus* 1. *Stigmata* 2. *Utriculus* monospermus, evalvis. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GOMPHRENA *perennis ;* caulibus ascendentibus nodosis foliis ovato-oblongis, deorsum angustatis, capitulis di-tri-phyllis terminalibus verticillatisque.

GOMPHRENA *perennis ;* foliis lanceolatis, capitulis diphyllis, flosculis perianthio proprio distinctis. *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 326. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1321. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 257. *Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veg.* 5. *p.* 537.

AMARANTHOIDES perenne, floribus stramineis radiatis. *Dill. Elth. t.* 20.

DESCR. *Stems* weak, rounded, hairy, with adpressed hairs pointing upwards, swelled and coloured red at the joints. *Leaves* opposite, oblong-oval, gradually narrowed downward. *Capitula* of flowers terminal, and sometimes verticillate, with an *involucrum,* which, in our plant, consisted of three, sessile, oval, mucronate, and ciliate leaflets. *Calyx* flesh-coloured, three cleft, with three unequal bractes closely embracing the base. *Staminiferous tube* orange-coloured, very little longer than the calyx, five cleft : laci-

niæ

niæ revolute and divided at the point. *Anthers* oblong, one-celled, attached to the laciniæ opposite the divisions of their points. *Germen* globular: style very short. *Stigmas* two, long, erect.

Although our description does not entirely correspond with that of DILLENIUS, yet comparing our plant with his figure, we can hardly doubt of its belonging to the same species.

Communicated by our lamented friend, the late JOHN WALKER, Esq. in July, 1823. Having been raised from seeds collected in Brazil, and sent to us by Mr. FREDERICK SELLO, who has resided several years in that country, where he has been most industrious in collecting subjects of Natural History.

The outline figures represent,

1. One of the florets magnified, shewing the bractes, calyx, and staminiferous tube. 2. The staminiferous tube laid open to shew the Pistillum and Anthers.

CALANTHE VERATRIFOLIA. HELLEBORE-LEAVED CALANTHE.

****

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

Sect. IV. *Anthera* terminalis mobilis decidua. *Massæ pollinis* demum cereaceæ. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 205.

Generic Character.

Labellum porrecto-explanatum, 4-lobum, unguiculatum, calcaratum. *Petala* 5. distincta. *Columna* labello connata. *Massæ pollinis* 8, vel duæ 4-lobæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CALANTHE *veratrifolia ;* foliis [ovato-] lanceolatis subplicato-nervosis, scapo radicali foliis breviore aphyllo, spica numerosa conferta oblonga cylindrica, bracteis parvis lanceolatis. *Bot. Reg.* 720.

LIMODORUM veratrifolium. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 122: *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 520. *Poirèt Encycl. Bot. Suppl.* 3. *p.* 456.

FLOS TRIPLICATUS. *Rumph. Amb.* 6. *p.* 115. *t.* 52. *f.* 2.

CALANTHE is a genus separated from LIMODORUM by Mr. ROBERT BROWN, in the Botanical Register, under No. 573.

For the beautiful drawing, executed by Dr. GREVILLE, as well as for the following description, of our present plant, which flowered in the Botanic Garden in Edinburgh, last May, we are indebted to Dr. ROBERT GRAHAM, the Botanical Professor in that University.

DESCR. *Root* of many strong, cylindrical, undivided fibres.

Leaves

Leaves rising from the crown of the root, ovate-lanceolate, plicate, undulate, all the stronger ribs channelled above, prominent behind, tapering to a petiole, which is again dilated at the base. *Scapes* several, erect, cylindrical, undivided. *Bracteas* alternate, acuminate, green, towards the bottom of the scape sheathing, higher up half-stem clasping, spreading, and half the length of the germen. *Spike* upright, crowded. *Flowers* each springing from the axil of a bractea, and snow-white, spreading nearly at right angles to the scape. *Perianth* three, outer segments lanceolate, each tipped with a green mucro; two inner obovate-spathulate, with a white mucro. *Lip* longer than the corolla, 4-cleft, warted under the pollen mass, warts pointed, yellow, segments spreading, the two lowest the longest, blunt, and diverging. *Spur* half as long as the germen, straight, cylindrical. *Germen* two inches long, very slightly furrowed, once twisted, so as to bring the spur below; in the bud it is above and crescent shaped. *Pollen masses* dry, in each cavity of the anther four spathulated lobes, two being longer than the others. The whole flower, but especially the germen and spur, are very slightly pubescent. The germen and every part of the flower is snow-white, except the tips of the outer segments of the perianth, which are bright green, the warts on the lip, which are yellow, and the point of insertion of the pollen masses, which is orange. The last is not seen till the anther case is removed.

Native of the East Indies. Requires to be kept in the stove, of which it is a great ornament, and continues a long time in blossom.

N.2616.

T. Curtis Del.

Pubd by S. Curtis, Walworth, 1st Dec. 1805.

W. Lodder Sc.

PLANTAGO BRASILIENSIS. BRAZIL PLANTAIN.

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Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus. *Cor.* 4-fida, limbo reflexo. *Stam.* longissima. *Caps.* 2-locularis, circumscissa.

Specific Character.

PLANTAGO *brasiliensis;* subcaulescens, foliis lineari-lanceolatis trinerviis integerrimis, scapis foliis bis longioribus, spicis cylindricis, stylo hirsuto.

When we first received this plant from Arno's Grove, which was in October, 1823, we were inclined to consider it as the female of a diœcious species, from the extraordinary length of the styles, and short, apparently imperfect stamens, so contrary to the usual character of the genus; but in the following July, we received what Mrs. WALKER believed to be the same individual, at which time the stamens were very long, and the styles altogether as short; yet in both perfect seed appeared to be produced. We observe, however, that a similar elongation of the styles sometimes takes place in other species of Plantago.

The *leaves* of this species are smooth, green, three-nerved, with margins somewhat thickened, but quite entire, much narrowed towards the base, and dilated again at the stem, which they embrace. The scapes are axillary, solitary, rounded, clothed with white adpressed hairs. Spike of flowers cylindrical, compact, about three inches long.

Raised from seeds sent to us from Brazil, by that indefatigable naturalist Mr. FREDERICK SELLO.

N 2617.

Drawn by M. Curtis, Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, Dec. 1 1825.

VIRGILIA INTRUSA. SMALL-FLOWERED VIRGILIA.

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Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* papilionacea, petalis longitudine subæqualibus: *vexillum* lateribus non reflexis. *Stigma* imberbe. *Legumen* compressum, oblongum, polyspermum. BROWN *in Hort. Kew. 3. p. 4.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VIRGILIA *intrusa*; staminibus persistentibus, germinibus glabris, calycis basi intrusa, foliolis ovalibus obtusis mucronulatis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 3. p. 4.*
SOPHORA sylvatica. *Burchell African Travels 2. p. 146.*

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby. *Leaves* alternate, odd-pinnate: *leaflets* five or six pair with an odd one, obovate, retuse, smooth, on short petioles, in our plant, seldom quite opposite. *Flowers* papilionaceous, yellow, in axillary, nodding racemes. *Calyx* cupshaped with five-cleft, subbilabiate border and intruded base. *Vexillum* obcordate, reflexed, plain: *alæ* spreading horizontally, as long as the vexillum. *Carina* bill-hook-shaped, joined at the point only. *Stamens* 10, with distinct filaments, persistent. *Germen* linear, compressed, thickened at both margins: *ovules* many: *style* filiform. *Stigma* subcapitate.

Mr. BURCHELL, the celebrated African traveller, above quoted, describes this plant as a very fine tree, rivalling our common Laburnum in beauty. We learn from him that it sometimes reaches the height of thirty feet, though small shrubs

shrubs of it will produce flowers, and even in the deepest shade of the forest.

Native of the forests on the Bochberg, in South-Africa. Requires the protection of the greenhouse. Communicated in October last, by Messrs. Whitley, Brame, and Milne, who received it from Mr. Burchell himself.

Mr. Whitley informs us that the plant from which the drawing was taken was in a weakly condition, otherwise the bunches of flowers would have been considerably larger.

On the first sight of the drawing, Mr. Brown pronounced our plant to be the Virgilia *intrusa* of the Hortus Kewensis; and on comparing it with the specimens in his Herbarium, we have no doubt that it belongs to that species.

The outline figures represent a front and back view of the Calyx, also the Germen soon after deflorescence, with the calyx and the persistent stamens removed.

N2018.

I. Hoole Del.

Publ. by J. Curtis, Walworth, Dec. 1818.

Waddell sc.

SOLANUM PLATANIFOLIUM. PLANE-TREE LEAVED NIGHTSHADE.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. monophyllus, persistens, 5—10-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala, rotata, 4, 5, 6- divisa. *Antheræ* 4—6, oblongæ, apice poris duobus dehiscentes. *Bacca* 2—6-locularis.

Specific Character.

SOLANUM *platanifolium;* caule hirsuto sparsim aculeato: aculeis rectis, foliis quinquelobis : lobis inciso-dentatis acutis, pedunculis lateralibus aggregatis subunifloris nutantibus, baccis variegatis.

DESCR. *Stem* subfruticose, three or four feet high, hairy, with spreading soft hairs, here and there armed with straight, sharp, greenish prickles. *Leaves* alternate, rather distant, five-lobed : *lobes* acute, irregularly incised, covered on both sides with a green tomentum, armed on the upper with a few straight prickles along the nerves, hairy at the margins: *petioles* hairy and thinly prickly. *Peduncles* aggregate, inserted below the petiole, nodding, mostly one-flowered. *Calyx* small, five-cleft, not prickly with the flower, but somewhat so with the fruit. *Corolla* deeply five-cleft : *laciniæ* lanceolate, three-nerved, revolute, three or four times longer than the calyx, pale violet-coloured ; margins hairy. *Anthers* five, connivent. *Germen* oval : *style* short : *stigma* truncate. *Berry* large, nearly globular, beautifully variegated with green and white ; when more ripe it changes in parts to yellow.

This plant has considerable affinity with SOLANUM *campechiense,*

pechiense, and *aculeatissimum* of JACQUIN; but differs from both, especially in being so much less prickly.

Native of the northern part of South America. Requires to be kept in a warm part of the stove in the winter, where, though it loses its leaves, they are immediately succeeded by young ones.

Communicated in flower, by Mrs. WALKER, of Arno's Grove, July 1824; and in fruit, in October, in the present year.

Bot. Mag. Curtis. Del. Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Dec. 1825 Wood sc.

PASSIFLORA FŒTIDA. STINKING PASSION-FLOWER.

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Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus, coloratus. *Cor.* 5-petala, calyci inserta. *Nectarium* corona filamentosa. *Pepo* pedicellata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PASSIFLORA *fœtida;* foliis trilobis (integrisque) cordatis pilosis, involucris multifido-capillaribus. *Spc. Ple.* 1359. *ed. Willd.* 3. *p.* 619. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 222. *n.* 43. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 153. *Bot. Reg.* 321. *Miss Laurence's Passion-flower. Gisek. Ic. Fasc.* 1. *t.* 20. *ex Willd. Cav. Diss. t.* 289.

PASSIFLORA *vesicaria*, florum involucris triphyllis multifido-capillaribus. *Brown Jam.* 327.

GRANADILLA fœtida. *Gærtn. Sem.* 1. *p.* 289. *t.* 60. *f.* 5.

FLOS PASSIONIS albus reticulatus. *Herm. Parad.* 173.

DESCR. *Stem* herbaceous, climbing, rounded, very hairy, with straight, spreading hairs. *Leaves* alternate, petiolated, cordate, 3-lobed, sometimes quite entire, soft-pubescent on both sides; scent, when rubbed, appeared to us to resemble that of Ballota *nigra*, with something aromatic conjoined: *petioles* nearly the length of the lamina, hairy, without observable glands. *Stipules* many-cleft. *Peduncles* two, below the petiole, opposite, one fertile bearing a single flower, the other generally degenerating into a tendril. *Involucrum* three-leaved, multipartite, moss-like. *Calyx* streaked with pale green. *Corolla* white, with a very slight purple tinge. *Nectarium* filiform, shorter than the petals.

Germen

Germen stipitate, oval. *Styles* three, permanent. *Stigmas* capitate. *Fruit*, instead of being pulpy as in most of the species of Passiflora, is dry inflated, with three parietal receptacles, to which the seeds are attached, marked on the outside with three corresponding lines.

Native of the West Indies. Requires to be kept in the stove, where it will reach the height of several feet and bear a profusion of flowers in succession, but each only of a few hours' duration. Flowers in July, August, and September. Our drawing was made in the last named month of the present year, from a fine plant both in flower and fruit, communicated by Robert Barclay, Esq. from his magnificent collection at Bury-Hill.

N.2620

Fuchsia arborescens. Laurel-leaved Fuchsia.

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Class and Order.

Octandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-partitus, coloratus, corollifer. *Cor.* 4-petala. *Bacca* infera 4-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character.

Fuchsia *arborescens ;* caule arboreo ? foliis ternis petiolatis ovato-oblongis utrinque angustatis integerrimis, laciniis calycinis petalisque patentibus subæqualibus, paniculis terminalibus trichotomis.

For an opportunity of presenting our subscribers with a figure of this very fine shrub, we are indebted to our friend Robert Barclay, Esq. of Bury-Hill; who kindly sent us the whole plant, in full flower, in October last, which the head gardener, Mr. David Cameron, informed us had been treated as a greenhouse plant; but being placed out of doors in the summer, had been suffered to root out of the pot into the ground where it stood. Whilst perhaps it flowered the better on this account, it was probably owing to the necessity of cutting off the protruded roots, that the flowers all dropt off before the drawing could be quite finished; depriving us of the opportunity of making a detailed description of the parts of fructification.

The panicles of flowers were terminal, trichotomously divided, and somewhat leafy. The calyx, corolla, and longer stamens were nearly equal in length, the latter alternately shorter, all spreading; style the same length: stigma

stigma capitate, four-lobed. The lower leaves were seven inches long, two and three quarters wide, smooth, netted-veined underneath, and turned red in the autumn.

Of the nine species of FUCHSIA described and figured in the Flora Peruviana F. *ovalis* is the only one that has any resemblance to our plant, and in that, the peduncles are axillary, and the whole plant pubescent.

Mr. BARCLAY had his plant from the Sloane Street Nursery, where it was raised from seeds brought from Mexico, by Mr. BULLOCK, ticketed FUCHSIA *arborescens*. Several persons have received seeds of the same, under this name from that country; which makes it probable, that it has already, or will be so called in the Mexican publications; we have, therefore, adopted it, though with us we believe it has not yet reached a height exceeding three or four feet, and is only a shrub. Mr. TATE informs us, that he has since raised many plants of it, from seeds sent him by R. P. STAPLES, Esq. to whose kind favours he is indebted for above two hundred new, or rare species from Mexico.

Cultivated, at present, as a greenhouse shrub; but perhaps may hereafter be found hardy enough to bear our winters without protection.

N. 2621.

W. Hooker ad. del. Bd. by J. Curtis, Walworth, Jan. 1826. Weddell sc.

HYMENOCALLIS LITORALIS δ. SEA-SHORE HYMENOCALLIS. NARROW-LEAVED VARIETY.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Scapus solidus, in seminando rigidè deflexus. *Germen* trigonum. *Tubus* angulosè cylindricus, rectus. *Laciniæ* sex, flaccidæ. *Filamenta* distantia, flaccida, membranâ versus basin connexa. *Antheræ* longæ, a tertiâ parte pendulæ, polline scabro. *Stigma* rotundatum, puberulum. *Capsula* trivalvis, trilocularis, sæpe immaturè disrupta. *Semina* oblonga, carnosa, viridia. *Plantæ occidentales.* W. H.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYMENOCALLIS *litoralis*, bulbo oblongo-ovato, foliis lanceolato-loratis acutis, umbellâ 6—21-florâ, floribus successivis, tubo viridi, laciniis angustis albis, coronæ dimidio adhærentibus, loculis 4—6-spermis.

(α.) longituba. *Hymenocallis litoralis. Nobis in App. p. 44. Pancratium litorale. Salisb. in Linn. Trans. 2. 74. cum fig. Jacq. Amer. 99. t. 179. f. 94. Hort. Vindb. v. 3. p. 41. t. 75. Hort. Kew. 1. 412. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. p. 42. Ker. J. Sc. and A. Pancratium distichum. Supra* 1879, *quoad figuram et dom. Lee plantam, non quoad dom. Herbert plantam.*

(β.) Dryandri, *tubo 4-unciali parum laciniis longiore. Pancratium litorale* β. *supra* 825. *Pancratium Dryandri. Ker. J. Sc. and A.*

(γ.) disticha, *tubo et laciniis æqualibus* $4\frac{1}{2}$*-uncialibus, foliis latioribus, nervosioribus. Hymenocallis disticha. Nobis in App. p.* 44. *Pancratium distichum. Supra* 1879, *quoad dom. Herbert plantam, non quoad figuram.*

(δ.) acutifolia, *tubo* $3\frac{1}{2}$*-unciali laciniis unciam breviore foliis angustioribus. P. Mexicanum Bot. Reg.* 940. *W. H.*

The

The Spofforth collection is indebted for this variety, which flowered in the greenhouse in July, to Sir A. Johnstone, having been brought by Lord Napier from Mexico. The Hortic. Soc. and Mr. Colvill have each a similar bulb from the same source. The genus Hymenocallis was erroneously separated from Pancratium by Mr. Salisbury, as distinguished by two-seeded cells; whereas *expansa* has four ovules, *litoralis* from four to six, *pedatis* six, *guianensis* eight, rather less erect, in each cell. We have retained the name, distinguishing the genus, which is confined to the W. hemisphere, by other features, viz. filaments flaccid, divaricate, instead of rigid, conniving; anthers long, pendulous from a point one-third of their length, instead of short, suberect; stigma round and minutely fimbriated, emitting a viscous drop in sunshine; seeds large, oblong, fleshy, green, for the most part prematurely bursting the capsule, instead of black and shelly. The name Pancratium being of the first antiquity in botany, must, assuredly, in rectifying the genus, remain with the natives of the old world, and P. *maritimum* is to be considered as the type of the genus. The pollen of Hymenocallis, viewed through a microscope, is rough, as if covered with dust.

The species *litoralis* was heretofore distinguished by a tube longer than the limb, variety α. being much so, β. very little; *disticha* had them of equal lengths; the subject of this article has the tube an inch shorter than the limb. We consider them all to be varieties of one species, distinguished principally by the adhesion of the petals to the outside of the cup. The editor of the Bot. Reg. in the last number, overlooking this most important feature in our plant, has mistaken it for Dryander's P. *Mexicanum*, referring to Mr. Ker's figure, in which, however, its petals are free to their base. P. *Carolinianum*, Bot. Reg. 927, is also erroneously figured from the Burghclere conservatory, with a dark green leaf. We know that the plant there represented had a glaucous leaf, and was the European P. *maritimum*. P. *Carolinianum*, Linn. is the many-flowered *Mexicanum* Dryand. the two-flowered variety of Hymenocallis *rotata*. No true Pancratium has been found in the W. hemisphere, but *Carolinianum* has been long cultivated there. The tube of v. α. does not acquire its full length in a low temperature, which accounts for the discrepancy in our fig. 1879, the plant having probably been brought out of the stove to be drawn. *W. H.*

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a. represents the germen with one cell cut open, containing six erect ovules.

N. 2622.

Pub.by S.Curtis. Walworth Jan. 1826.

Waddell lt.

COLUTEA NEPALENSIS. NEPAL BLADDER SENNA.

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Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus. *Vexillum* bicallosum, explanatum, majus. *Carina* obtusa. *Stigma* laterale, sub apice uncinato. *Styli* postice longitudinaliter barbati. *Legumen* inflatum scariosum. BR.

Specific Character.

COLUTEA *nepalensis;* foliolis undenis subrotundo-ellipticis retusis, vexilli gibbis papillæformibus, leguminibus subcoriaceis pubescentibus.

DESCR. *Stem* fruticose; *branches* rounded, covered with a whitish spotted bark. *Leaves* odd-pinnate, alternate: *leaflets* five pair, with a terminal one, round, elliptic with a truncate point, on very short footstalks, inserted into the upper margins of the common petiole. *Peduncles* axillary, the length of the leaf, bearing few-flowered, nodding racemes. *Flowers* yellow. *Calyx* cup-shaped, five-toothed: teeth sharp, patent, the two upper ones smaller and more distant. *Vexillum* suborbicular, recurved, with the sides incurved, callosities nipple-shaped. *Alæ* oblong, straight, clawed with an ear-shaped appendix. *Carina* united into one petal, subsemiorbicular. *Stamens* diadelphous $\frac{1}{9}$. *Germen* pedicelled, oblong, villous. *Style* longer than the stamens, recurved, hooked at the end, aud bearded along the back part. *Legume* oblong, channelled at the upper part, leathery, inflated, pubescent. *Seeds* kidney-shaped, smooth.

This

This pretty shrub was raised from Nepal seeds, by Messrs. Whitley, Brame, and Milne, of the Fulham Nursery. It has stood out of doors through two winters, and appears to be quite hardy. It flowered with them for the first time in August and September 1825, and ripened a few pods in November.

N 2623.

ANTHERICUM SULPHUREUM. PALE-YELLOW ANTHERICUM.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala, patens. *Filam.* filiformia. *Caps.* ovata. *Sem.* angulata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHERICUM *sulphureum;* foliis lanceolato-linearibus canaliculatis apice obtuso concavo, scapo racemoque simplicissimis, corollis patentissimis. *Waldst. et Kitaib. Pl. rar. Hung.* 1. *p.* 98. *t.* 95. *Willd. Enum. p.* 371.

ANTHERICUM *sulfureum ;* radice bulbosa ; foliis linearilanceolatis canaliculatis subglaucescentibus, scapo simplici stricto elato, petalis oblongis obtusiusculis. *Spreng. Syst. Veg.* 2. *p.* 85.

In our plant, as it grew in the Chelsea Botanical Garden, the *scape* acquired the length of two feet before it had done flowering. The *peduncles* when in fruit became erect, and closely applied to the scape. *Germen* three-celled, with many ovules in each. *Capsule* obtusely three-cornered, three-celled, with but few perfect seeds in each cell.

Native of Hungary, near the hot-baths of Hercules. Introduced by Mr. ANDERSON, about the year 1822.

Our drawing of the flower was taken in May, 1824, and that of the leaves added the following year.

N 2624

Curtis Del.

Pub. by Curtis, Wansworth, Jan. 1826

EUPHORBIA GLOBOSA. ROUNDISH-JOINTED SPURGE.

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Class and Order.

DODECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Rectius MONŒCIA MONANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4- s. 5-petala, calyci insidens. *Cal.* 1-phyllus, ventricosus. *Capsula* tricocca.

Specific Character and Synonym.

EUPHORBIA *globosa;* inermis, articulata: articulis diversiformibus tuberculatis, floribus terminalibus solitariis longius pedunculatis, petalis palmatis.

DACTYLANTHES *globosa;* subarticulato-prolifera, articulis variantibus sæpeque sphæroideis. *Haworth in Phil. Mag. v. 62. p. 382.*

For an opportunity of giving a figure of this singularly whimsical growing plant we are indebted to Mr. HOOD, surgeon, who communicated it to our draughtsman in June last, from his very extensive collection of succulent plants, at South Lambeth.

Since our engraving has been prepared for publication, we have found that its mode of growth is subject to considerable variation. The very plant from which our drawing was taken had, six months after, put forth branches both from the lowermost and one of the upper joints, variously shaped and taking different directions; these did not at that time put on the peg-top-like form which all the joints

of

of our plant had in June, of its appearance at which time our figure is a faithful representation.

We find, also, that in another plant, which came into blossom later, the flower was much larger, quite equalling in size our magnified out-line figure. The peduncle also was much longer and furnished towards the top with several small oval leaves. The segments of the petals were marked towards their base with several glandular cells, and appeared open at the point.

It has considerable affinity with EUPHORBIA *anacantha* (*Bot. Mag. v.* 51. *n.* 2520), which likewise belongs to Mr. HAWORTH's genus DACTYLANTHES.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Requires to be protected from frost, and the same treatment as other succulent plants from the Cape. According to Mr. HAWORTH, this species flowered in the royal garden at Kew, in October, 1823.

N. 2625.

C. Curtis Del.

Pub by J. Curtis. Walworth. Jan 1. 1826

Wedddl Sc.

PHYSALIS VISCOSA. CLAMMY-BERRIED WINTER-CHERRY.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata. *Stam.* conniventia. *Bacca* intra calycem inflatum bilocularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHYSALIS *viscosa ;* foliis geminis repandis obtusis subtomentosis, caule herbaceo superne paniculato. *Sp. Pl.* 161. *ed. Willden.* 1. *p.* 1021. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p* 394. *Pers. Syn.* 1. *p.* 220. *n.* 7. *Roem. et. Sch. Syst. Veg.* 4. *p.* 672. *Jacq. Hort. Vindob.* 2. *p.* 64. *t.* 136. *? ?*

ALKEKENGI Bonariensis repens, bacca turbinata viscosa. *Dill. Hort. Elth. p.* 11. *t.* 10.

This species acquired the name of *viscosa,* not from the leaves being clammy, which they are not, but from the juice of the berry. We have little or no doubt but our plant is the species figured and described by DILLENIUS, quoted above; but JACQUIN's plant differs in so many respects, that we hesitate to pronounce it a true synonym.

DESCR. *Root* creeping, sending up suckers from it all round the plant. *Stem* dichotomously branched: *branches* square, with sharp angles. *Leaves* petioled, ovate-acuminate, with an obtuse point, quite entire, but with undulated margins; base somewhat unequal, smoothish on the upper, and soft pubescent on the under surface, generally growing two together, on the flowering branches. *Peduncles* solitary, one-flowered, inserted between the petioles, cernuous at

at the point, equal to the petiole. *Calyx* bell-shaped, ten-angled, with an intruded base, and five-cleft border, pubescent, segments straight, acute, inflated after the flower falls. *Corolla* pale yellow, rotate-campanulate, with a five, or obsoletely ten-toothed, spreading border, twice the length of the calyx, five-nerved, reticulate-veined on the outside, and marked in the centre with five large brown-greenish spots, below which the faux is closed with five villous tufts. *Stamens* only half the length of the corolla : *anthers* four-angled. *Germen* conical : *style* a little longer than the stamens : *stigma* subcapitate, green.

This species has considerable affinity with PHYSALIS *edulis* (*Supra* No. 1068.) but differs in having a creeping root an herbaceous stem ; leaves not at all cordate, and the spots in the corolla being of a dull green, instead of a dark purple.

Raised from seeds received from Chili or Peru, by ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq. Bury Hill, and communicated in September 1825.

N. 2620.

Pub. by J. Curtis. Walworth. Jan. 1826

Weddell. Sc.

ASPHODELUS TENUIOR. SLENDER-LEAVED ASPHODEL, OR KING'S SPEAR.

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N.2627.

J. Curtis. Del.

Pub. by J. Curtis. Walworth Jan. 1826.

Vedder sc.

GARDENIA FLORIDA, *var* OVALIFOLIA. OVAL-LEAVED GARDENIA OR CAPE-JASMINE.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Bacca infera, bilocularis, polysperma. *Antheræ* sessiles in fauce corollæ. *Stigma* bilamellatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GARDENIA *florida*; inermis, foliis ellipticis, corollis hypocrateriformibus, calycinis laciniis verticalibus lanceolato-subulatis. *Hort. Kew. ed. I^ma.* 1. *p.* 293. *ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 368. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veg.* 5. *p.* 236.

GARDENIA *florida*; inermis, corollis obtusis, calyce angulato, foliis ovatis acutis. *Thunb. Garden. n.* 2.—*Flor. Japon p.* 108.

GARDENIA *florida*; inermis, foliis ovatis utrinque acutis, stipulis obtusis, laciniis calycinis verticalibus, tubo recto. *Lin. Suppl. p.* 163.

JASMINUM ramo unifloro pleno, petalis coriaceis. *Ehret Pict. t.* 15.

JASMINUM foliis lanceolatis oppositis integerrimis calycibus acutis. *Miller ic. p.* 120. *t.* 180.

JASMINUM *capense*; foliis lanceolatis oppositis integerrimis, floribus triandris. *Miller Dict. ed.* 8^va. *in loco.*

GARDENIA *florida* is commonly known in the nurseries by the name of the Cape Jasmine, and was first published by Mr. PHILIP MILLER, from a plant which flowered in Mr. WARNER's garden, at Woodford. It was brought from the Cape of Good Hope, by Captain HUTCHINSON; but is probably, however, not a native of that country, but according

cording to the Hortus Kewensis, of Cochinchina, China, Japan, and the South-Sea Islands.

Our present variety has been supposed to be a distinct species, and has been called GARDENIA *latifolia;* but it appears to us that it cannot be the *latifolia* of ROXBURGH's Coromandel plants, but a mere variety of G. *florida*, with more oval leaves and somewhat smaller flowers.

The name of GARDENIA was first given to this genus which belongs to the natural order of *Rubiaceæ*, by Mr. ELLIS, in honour of Dr. GARDEN, formerly an eminent physician and naturalist at Charles-Town, South Carolina.

With us it is an inhabitant of the stove, and is held in great estimation, both for its beauty and the extraordinary fragrance of its flowers.

Communicated by Messrs. WHITLEY, BRAME, and MILNE, in June, 1822.

N. 2628.

C. Curtis Del. Pub. by J. Curtis Walworth Jan. 1826 Weddell. Sc.

IPOMŒA SPLENDENS. SILKY-LEAVED IPOMŒA.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis fauce cylindracea. *Stigma* capitato-globosum (nunc bilobum). *Caps.* 2—3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonym.

IPOMŒA *splendens;* caule volubili foliis ovatis integerrimis, superne glabris subtus argenteo-sericeis: costis parallelis, pedunculis axillaribus umbelliferis.
LETTSOMIA splendens. *Hortulanis.*

IPOMŒA *splendens* is nearly related to I. *speciosa* (supra No. 2446), but the flowers are much smaller and paler than in speciosa; the leaves too are not nearly so large, and are ovate, very little, or not at all cordate, the silkiness underneath more silvery, and not tomentose; the peduncles are shorter, and the umbels not leafy.

This climber has been long known in our stoves by the name of LETTSOMIA *splendens,* and has been set some value upon, for the beautiful silvery silkiness of the leaves, but we have never heard of its having flowered in this country before this autumn.

For the opportunity of giving a drawing of this beautiful climber we are indebted to Mrs. MARRYATT of Wimbledon House, in whose splendid collection it flowered in the back of the stove early in November last. Had it come into flower earlier in the season, it is probable that the blossoms would have been deeper coloured, as appears to be the case in its native country, the East Indies, from specimens sent by Dr. ROXBURGH, and preserved in the very extensive herbarium of our friend A. B. LAMBERT, Esq.

N 2629

J. Curtis Del.

Pitcairnia Feliciana.

Published by J. Curtis, Walworth, Jan. 1826.

Waddell Sc.

NEPENTHES PHYLLAMPHORA. VENTRICOSE PITCHER PLANT.

Class and Order.

DIŒCIA MONADELPHIA.

Generic Character.

MASC. *Cal.* 4-partitus, patens, interne coloratus. *Cor.* nulla. *Filam.* columnare: *Antheræ* 15—17, connatæ.

FEM. *Cal.* et *Cor.* maris. *Stigma* peltatum, sessile. *Caps.* 4-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NEPENTHES *Phyllamphora*; foliis petiolatis, ascidiis ventricosis, racemo simplici terminali. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 874. *Poirét. Encycl. Suppl. v.* 4. *p.* 86.

NEPENTHES distillatoria. *Lodd. Bot. Cab.* 1017. An etiam *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *v.* 5. *p.* 420?

CANTHARIFERA. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. *p.* 121. *t.* 59. *f.* 2.

PHYLLAMPHORA *mirabilis*; foliis canthariferis in petiolos decurrentibus, spica simplici terminali. *Lour. Fl. Cochin.* 2. *p.* 744.

There are probably several undescribed species of this very curious genus, but our plant seems to agree so well with the description of LOUREIRO, that we have very little doubt of its belonging to the same species; nor does it differ much from that of RUMPHIUS, which is quoted as a synonym by WILLDENOW.

The great curiosity of this plant consists in the pitcher-formed appendices to the leaves, which are said to contain sweet, clear water, even in dry weather. According to some authors the water rises from the roots, and is secreted into the vessels before the lid of the pitcher has ever been opened,

opened, and Rumphius observes that, in this state, these curiously constructed vessels contain the most water, the quantity of which diminishes after the lid opens, though even then it fills again in the course of the night, and evaporates in the day; but after the lid is quite shrivelled, the water entirely disappears. Loureiro, however, has a different opinion, and attributes the presence of the liquid to the reception and preservation of the night dews by the spontaneous opening and shutting of the lid; what is the real fact does not seem to have been as yet positively ascertained. In our plant, cultivated in the stove, the young pitchers, before the lid opened, were, Messrs. Loddiges observe, about one-third filled with a sourish tasted water; but after the lids opened, the water entirely evaporated.

Native of Cochinchina, Ceylon, and the Molucca Islands, growing in moist, mountainous districts, and both Loureiro and Rumphius remark, that it is very difficult to cultivate; the latter once succeeded, but the plant did not thrive well, and produced much smaller pitchers.

Our Drawing was taken at Messrs. Loddiges and Sons, at Hackney, in July, 1825, from the female plant; the male has probably not been as yet imported into this country.

N. 2630.

Pub by S. Curtis, Walworth. Feb. 1826.

Weddell, J.

MELASTOMA VILLOSA. VILLOUS MELASTOMA.

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Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, campanulatus. *Petala* 5, calyci inserta. *Bacca* 5-locularis, calyce obvoluta.

Specific Character and Synonym.

MELASTOMA *villosa ;* foliis ovatis acutis integerrimis villosis quinquenerviis; floribus terminalibus paucis invicem provenientibus.
MELASTOMA villosa. *Lod. Cab.* 853.

This is not the MELASTOMA *villosa* of AUBLET, which has been referred to the genus RHEXIA. Every part of the plant is covered with short soft hairs. The *branches* are square; the *leaves* generally five-nerved, but the upper pair, in our specimen, were only three-nerved; the petals obovate, obtuse with a small soft mucro. Messrs. LODDIGES remark, that it usually produces four blossoms at the termination of the branches, which are produced in succession, so that there is seldom more than one at a time. It flowers freely in the spring and summer months.

The MELASTOMA *villosa* is a handsome evergreen shrub; supposed to be a native of tropical South-America, and requires the protection of the stove. May be propagated by cuttings, which strike readily, and should be potted in loam and peat, as we are informed in the Botanical Cabinet, where only we have found any mention of this species.

Our drawing was taken in June, 1822, at the late garden of WM. KENT, Esq. in Upper Clapton, an ardent cultivator of rare plants, who has since removed to the neighbourhood of Bath; in which retirement we believe he continues to indulge his taste for Botany.

N2631.

T. Curtis Del. Pub. by J. Curtis, Walworth, Feb. 1826. Weddell, Sc.

SAXIFRAGA CUSCUTIFORMIS. DODDER-LIKE SAXIFRAGE.

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Class and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, persistens. *Petala* 5. *Caps.* birostris, 1-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonym.

SAXIFRAGA *cuscutiformis ;* foliis suborbiculatis subpedatis crenato-sinuatis reticulatis, scapis subbifloris, stolonibus filiformibus.
SAXIFRAGA cuscutæformis. *Lodd. Cab.* 186.

A small herbaceous plant, with filiform creeping runners of a red colour. *Leaves* suborbiculate, subpedate, fleshy, hairy, beautifully netted with white veins, especially on the upper surface. *Scape* about two-flowered, hairy. *Peduncles* long, erect, one-flowered. *Calyx* five-parted, persistent ; *segments* oval, obtuse, deep green, equal. *Petals* five, lanceolate, white, nearly of equal length, four times longer than calyx, much narrowed at the base. *Stamens* ten, three or four times shorter than the petals. *Germen* bilobed : *Styles* divaricate: *Stigmas* subcapitate.

We do not find any mention made of this elegant little plant any where except in the Botanical Cabinet. It is very nearly related to SAXIFRAGA *sarmentosa,* and in any arrangement of the genus ought to follow that species, though the styles are very divaricate. The petals being all lanceolate, and nearly equal in size, at once determines it to be a distinct species, and not a variety of *sarmentosa.*

Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, in May, 1825, who inform us, in their Cabinet, that it is a native of China, and may be cultivated in the greenhouse, in small pots with loam. Its name was derived from the likeness of the slender runners to the stems of Çuscuta, or Dodder.

N 2632.

Pub by Curtis Walworth Feb 1926.

Weadel fe

CAMPANULA INFUNDIBULIFORMIS. FUNNEL-SHAPED BELL-FLOWER.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, fundo clauso valvis staminiferis. *Stigma* trifidum. *Caps.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiscens.

Specific Character and Synonym.

CAMPANULA *infundibuliformis ;* racemo terminali secundo, calyce simplici : foliolis reflexis, pedunculis subsolitariis nutantibus, corolla infundibuliformi semiquinquefida : laciniis revolutis.

CAMPANULA *lamiifolia ;* foliis ovato-cordatis crenatis acuminatis petiolatis scabris, caule simplici racemoso, pedunculis simplicibus secundis reflexis, calycis sinubus subreflexis ciliatis. *Hornem. Hort. Hafn.* 202 ?

Flowers violet-coloured, in a terminal raceme, partly looking one way, without leaves intermixed, except at the lower part. *Peduncles* generally solitary, one flowered, nodding. *Calyx* adhering to the germen, angular : segments linear, reflexed, sinuses not reflexed. *Corolla* funnel-shaped, cleft half way down, into five lanceolate, revolute laciniæ. *Style* exserted : *Stigma* trifid. *Capsule* large, with purplish ribs. *Stem* angular, erect, simple. *Leaves* lanceolate, unevenly serrate, sessile ; lower and radical ones cordate-ovate, crenate, roughish.

This plant was raised at Chelsea, from seeds gathered in the Vienna garden, in 1817, under the name of CAMPANULA *lamiifolia ;* but it cannot be the *lamiifolia* of the Flora Caucasica,

Caucasica, which appears to be our *macrophylla* (No. 912) the *alliariæfolia* of Hortus Kewensis. It may, however, be Hornemann's plant; or it may perhaps be *rapunculoides* variety α of the Flora Caucasica. It differs, however, from all of these in not having the sinuses of the calyx reflexed, as well as in the form of the leaves. Communicated by Mr. Anderson, curator of the Apothecaries' garden at Chelsea, in July, 1823.

N. 2633.

J. Curtis Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Feb. 1826.

W. Clark Sc.

PHYTOLACCA ICOSANDRA. TALL PHYTOLACCA.

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Class and Order.

DECANDRIA DECAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Petala* 5, calycina. *Bacca* supera, 10-locularis, 10-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHYTOLACCA *icosandra ;* floribus icosandris decagynis pedunculis inferne triquetris, pedicellis flore brevioribus, foliis glabris oblongo-ovatis mucronulatis.

PHYTOLACCA *icosandra ;* floribus icosandris decagynis. *Sp. Pl.* 631. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 823. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 523.

PHYTOLACCA spicis florum longissimis, radice annua. *Mill. Dict.—Icon.* 1. *p.* 138. *t.* 207.

PHYTOLACCA triqueter *Mœnch.* ex Steudel.

DESCR. *Stem* herbaceous, upright, about four feet high, divided towards the top into a few short branches. *Leaves* alternate, quite entire, frequently minutely undulated at the margin, oblong-oval, smooth, terminated with a soft recurved mucro ; *petiole* much shorter than the lamina. The lower leaves sometimes nine inches long, and nearly six wide, besides the petiole two inches in length. *Peduncle* inserted below the leaf, at the naked part three-cornered, but amidst the flowers multangular : *Raceme* long, somewhat cernuous : *Pedicels* shorter than the flower, of which the lower ones bear sometimes three ; but two of them are mostly imperfect : *Petals* five, white, with greenish

ish tips. *Bractes* lanceolate, longer than the pedicel, persistent. *Stamens* twenty, sometimes more. *Germen* compressed-orbicular, ten-celled: *Styles* ten. *Berries* deep purple like those of PHYTOLACCA *decandra*; from which this species is especially distinguished by its taller stature, longer, cernuous racemes, greater number of stamens, and especially by the pedicels being shorter than the corolla, and the triquetrous or three-sided peduncles.

PHYTOLACCA *icosandra* is said to be a native of the coast of Malabar, and with us an inhabitant of the stove. Our plant was raised by Mr. TATE of the Sloane Street Nursery, from seeds collected in Mexico, and flowered in the open ground, in July, 1824. Nevertheless, we can but consider it as belonging to that species; both from the description in the Species Plantarum, and on a comparison of it with MILLER's figure above quoted.

N. 2634.

Pubd by J. Curtis, Walworth, Feb. 1826

SANSEVIERA LONGIFLORA. LONG-TUBED SANSEVIERA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, monopetala: tubo filiformi: limbo 6-partito, revoluto. *Stam.* limbo inserta. *Bacca* 1-sperma.

Specific Character.

SANSEVIERA *longiflora*; spica thyrsiformi, tubo corollæ bracteis multoties longiore, foliis lato-lanceolatis acuminatis marginatis trinerviis.

This undescribed species of SANSEVIERA has a near affinity with *guineensis*, but is at once distinguished from that and every other species with which we are acquainted, by the extraordinary length of the tube of the corolla.

We were favoured with the plant from which our drawing was taken by Lady BANKS, in July, 1825, from her ladyship's seat at Spring Grove.

W Herbert Del. Pub by S. Curtis, Walworth, March 1816. Fessard sc.

Crinum strictum. Upright Crinum.

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Class and Order.

Hexandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Vide supra No. 2292 et No. 2463.

Specific Character.

Crinum *strictum;* bulbo parvulo ovato; foliis brevibus, obtusis, pallidè viridibus, suberectis; scapo viridi, subtereti, erecto, foliis duplo ferè longiore; umbellâ 4-florâ, bracteatâ; spathâ $2\frac{3}{4}$-unciali, marcescente; germine sessili, oblongo, viridi; tubo pallidè virescente, 5-unciali, suberecto; laciniis albis, $3\frac{1}{4}$-uncialibus, $\frac{9}{16}$-unciæ latis; stylo filamentis longiore, laciniis unciam breviore; stylo et filamentis rubris, basi albâ; stigmate minuto.

This singular little Crinum was purchased at the Nursery of Mr. Tate, in Sloane Street, having been just imported, as Mr. Tate understood, from Ceylon; but we suspect that he misunderstood the person from whom he received it; and we consider it very doubtful whether it came from the East or West. It was erroneously labelled "Neottiæ species" by the person who sent it. It is remarkable for the erectness of all its parts. It has some affinity to C. *defixum* on the one hand and to C. *americanum* on the other, but has less fragrance than either. It flowered at Spofforth in October. *W. H.*

N. B. The figure of the plant is diminished.

Crinum *submersum* (supra No. 2463) has flowered several times, with flowers larger (having an expansion of nine inches) and a much more brilliant and

and distinct stripe, than it had when it flowered in the autumn after its importation. Its pollen appears to be quite sterile. The mule C. *scabro-erubescens*, mentioned in that article, has also flowered since, and differed from C. *submersum* in nothing but a red tinge upon its scape and spathe, which belongs to the variety of *erubescens*, from which it was raised, and rather brighter stripe on the petals. The difference between them was less than between that variety of *erubescens*, and the one that was found in company with *submersum*. We consider the fact of C. *submersum* being a natural mule between C. *erubescens* and *scabrum*, generated in the wilds of Brazil, to be indubitable. We scarcely entertain a doubt of C. *amabile* and *augustum* having been produced in the same manner between *zeylanicum*, and two different columnar species. *W. H.*

W.Herbert Del. Pub.d by S.Curtis Walworth March 1826. Waddell Sc.

CRINUM HUMILE. HUMBLE CRINUM.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Vide supra 2292 et No. 2463.

Specific Character.

CRINUM *humile;* bulbo sphærico viridi, foliis subacutis viridibus, lacunosis, margine lævi, depressis; scapo 10-unciali, viridi, subrotundato; spathâ $2\frac{1}{2}$-unciali, marcescente; floribus novem ante expansionem nutantibus; germine ovali, viridi, pedunculis ferè isometris; tubo 3-unciali, pallidissimè viridescente; laciniis 2-unci-alibus, albis; stylo purpureo, flaccido, limbo longiore; filamentis purpureis, sursum et retrorsum curvatis, divaricantibus, antheris et polline aureis. *W. H.*

This small species of CRINUM flowers freely in the stove at Spofforth, and increases by offsets. It was brought from the East, by Captain CRAGIE, to Mr. MILNE of the Fulham Nursery, by whom the original bulb was sold to Mr. CATTLEY, unto whose kindness we were indebted for an offset. It was mentioned in our appendix, p. 24, as being perhaps a variety of C. *amœnum*, from which it appears to be sufficiently distinct. C. *amœnum* has smooth glossy leaves, and sessile flowers, and is a plant of difficult culture. C. *humile* thrives readily with us, has pedunculated flowers, and leaves deeply pitted on the surface, and thicker. We could not ascertain where the bulb was taken on board. It is certainly unknown at Calcutta. *W. H.*

N. B. The figure of the plant is diminished.

Nota

Nota ad Amaryllideanum Synopsis 2606.*

Numero 5 ante verbum Oporanthus et 6 ante verbum Sternebergia nota interrogationis addita fuisse debuerat. Ex tertiâ sectione delendos esse nuper cognovimus, cùm scapus sit in Oporantho solidus, ut in Sternebergiâ quoque putandus est. Ad calcem igitur primæ sectionis ponendi sunt, notâ interrogationis præfixâ Seminibus nunquam conspectis nescimus an primæ sectioni conveniant, an per se collocari debeant. De cæteris, quibus nota interrogationis præfigitur, deest certitudo scapusne cavus sit an solidus. In Imhofiâ scapus solidus esse ex affinitate præsumitur. Imhofiam, Clinanthum, Pyroleirion, speciminibus siccis cognovimus; Sternebergiam, Carpodeten, Leperizam, Liriopen, Urceolariam, Bravoam, ex aliorum tantùm descriptionibus aut figuris. In genere Phycellâ nuperrimè definitâ (Bot. Reg. 928) scapi descriptio omittitur et semina membranacea esse conjectantur. Pedunculo secto scapi semper conformis certa fieri potuisset natura; neque genus ullum inter Amaryllideas scapo cavo et semine carnoso adhuc inventum est. Phycellam tertiæ sectioni convenire vix dubitamus. *W. H.*

§ I. δ. Griffinia. *lege, Germen* declinatum, superne crassius. *Tubus* cylindricus, declinatus. *Laciniæ* reflexæ, inferiores, divaricatæ, ima porrecta, cæteræ sursum curvatæ. *Filamenta* decurrentia, cum laciniis pariter in tubum coalescentia, apice recurvata; summum stylo aversum, cætera divaricatè porrecta. Antheræ versatiles. *Stylus* porrectus, apice recurvatus, immaturè devexus. *Stigma* simplex. *Ovula* parallelo-erecta, obovata, latere exteriore erosa. *Semina* obovata, nitida, apice chalazâ fuscâ insignita. Pedunculi in seminando curvati. *W. H.*

§ II. 2. Stenomesson. *lege, Germen* oblongo-trigonum. *Tubus* mediâ parte constrictus curvatus, summâ latior rectus. *W. H.*

W.Hubert Del.

Pub. by J. Curtis Walworth. March. 1826

Wallich.

HEDYCHIUM CARNEUM. FLESH-COLORED GARLAND FLOWER.

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Class and Order.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Vide supra No. 2378.

Specific Character and Synonym.

HEDYCHIUM *carneum ;* caule 3—4-pedes alto, obscurè sub-rubescente, seriùs viridi ; foliis bifariis, ultra-pedalibus, tenuissimè acuminatis, 2-uncias latis ; spicâ sub-sex-unciali, bracteis diversifariis, ciliatis, viridibus, uni-floris, convolutis, externis tubo longioribus, internis plus duplo brevioribus ; laciniis exterioribus longiori-bus acutioribus, obscurè apicem versùs aurantiacis, interioribus colore pallidè lateritio apice obliquo sub-acuto, labelli laminâ bifidâ lobis æqualibus divergen-tibus exteriùs rotundatis apice obliquo subacuto ; filamento saturatiùs colorato plus duplo labellum supe-rante, polline flavo, stylo antheram exuperante, stig-mate viridescente hispido ; calyce subtomentoso, pal-lidissimé fulvo, tubo aliquantulum breviore ; germine tomentoso pallidissimè virescente.

HEDYCHIUM *carneum.* DR. CAREY, *MS.*

This species of HEDYCHIUM flowered in the greenhouse at Spofforth, where it was sent by Dr. CAREY, from Calcutta. Its flowers are scentless. It is one of the species of which the stem, when decayed, separates itself readily from the tuber. All the species of HEDYCHIUM may be considered in this country as greenhouse plants, requiring, in summer, a great deal of water and a little artificial heat, to promote their flowering. *W. H.*

Tigridia *Herberti, supra No.* 2599.

Lege Cypella *Herberti.* We regret having been supposed *(Bot. Reg.* 949*)* to have committed Mr. Lindley as to the genus of this plant. When we altered the trivial name according to his suggestion, we certainly understood him to agree that it was a Tigridia. Since our article was published, we had doubted its being so; and, indeed, whether that genus could be at all supported, and had intended to reconsider it next season. Not having had at the time a specimen of T. *pavonia,* we then referred to the representation of that plant in this work, where the anthers are placed opposite the stigmas, and between their lobes. We think, that our plant must form a new genus with some other American species; and we marvel that Mr. L. should say, "there can be no doubt of its being a genuine species of Moræa," seeing it cannot fall under any of the definitions of that genus in this work, or the *B. Reg.*; and Mr. Ker expressly stated, *B. Reg.* 4. 312. and *v.* 4. *App.* that the Moræas of Kunth alluded to would not be found to belong to that generic group. No Moræa or Iris (see Mr. Ker's enumeration) has stigmas, or anthers like in form, or posture, to those of our plant. The whole genus Moræa (with Iris, of which it is in truth but a section with bulbous roots) have petaloeid stigmas bent downwards, and leaning over the anthers (with the exception of M. *flexuosa,* and perhaps a very few other Moræas, if really such, with filiform convolute stigmas and uniform petals) the anthers of all being sloped. Mr. Lindley's statement, that Tigridia is distinguished from Moræa by its stamens united in a long column, and its bifid, slender, convolute stigmas is incorrect, witness the column of M. *unguiculata,* and the stigmas of *flexuosa.* We distinguish Cypella from Iris and Moræa by erect stigmas, neither petaloeid nor filiform, and broad, erect anthers, not sloped, bearing the pollen on their edges; distinctions which are confirmed by the place of habitation, and the plicate leaves foreign to those genera. We suspect, that those which conform with *flexuosa* should be detached from Moræa, or alone retain the name, remitting the rest to Iris. *W. H.*

W Hooker del. Pub. by J. Sowerby, Wolsworth, March 1826. Waddell sc

CASSIA AVERSIFLORA. CONTRARY-FLOWERED CASSIA.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Vide supra No. 1829.

Specific Character.

CASSIA *aversiflora ;* foliis septemjugis obovatis, glandulâ fulvâ oblongâ inter foliola inferiora, pedunculis bifloris axillaribus glabris, stipulis hispidis, corollâ magnâ flavâ, laciniis tribus superioribus æqualibus, duâbus inferioribus majoribus, extimâ porrectâ, intimâ incurvatâ, legumine falcato, antheris tribus majoribus rostratis longè apiculatis, filamentis tribus longioribus separatis, duâbus fertilibus unâ sterili, duâbus alteris fertilibus duâbus sterilibus fundo persistenter connexis. *W. H.*

This beautiful CASSIA was raised at Spofforth a few years ago from Brazilian seed. It forms a tall slender shrub. It flowered abundantly in the greenhouse throughout the summer of 1825, and continued flowering in the stove where it was removed in the winter. One only plant having been raised, it has not been yet ascertained whether it will endure the winter in the greenhouse. Some of the Brazilian plants even from the sea coast are very hardy, whilst others, which grow naturally by their side, are capriciously tender. We have raised two Gesnerias from seed lodged amongst the moss adhering to parasites gathered near the sea side, in the neighbourhood of Rio, of which one (G. *bulbosa*) is a hardy greenhouse plant, the other (we believe G. *prasinata*) will not survive the winter there. The genus

Cassia

Cassia is very remarkable for the great similarity of the flowers of its countless species, and the singular diversity that is found in their organic structure. Of this species, the three longer filaments fall off detached when the flower withers; two of the sterile filaments are grouped with two of the others, and one sterile filament with the remaining two; the groups continuing firmly connected by their bases after they have fallen from the plant. We have named the species, which is, perhaps, the most beautiful of the genus, from the singular manner in which the pair of flowers appear to shrink from each other, by the incurvation of the petals that come in contact. *W. H.*

W. Herbert Del.

Pub by J. Curtis, Walworth, March 1826.

HABRANTHUS ANGUSTUS. NARROW HABRANTHUS.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Vide supra No. 2597.

Specific Character.

HABRANTHUS *angustus*, bulbo nigro; foliis angustis obtusis; scapo 2-floro viridi, infra rubescente, præcoce; spathâ carneâ, $2\frac{1}{2}$-unciali, uno latere fissâ; pedunculis $1\frac{1}{2}$-uncialibus, rubescentibus; germine purpurascente $\frac{1}{8}$-unciali; laciniis saturatè roseis uncialibus, vix $\frac{1}{4}$-unciæ latis, exterioribus apiculatis, interioribus obtusis; tubo brevi, viridi, membranâ clauso; stylo stigmate et filamentis saturatè roseis fundo albescente; antheris et polline luteis; stylo filamentis longiore, limbo breviore. *W. H.*

This species of HABRANTHUS was imported from Buenos Ayres. It comes near to H. *bifidus*, from which it is distinguished by the narrowness of the leaves and petals, the colour of the filaments, germ, peduncle, and corolla, by a two-flowered less robust and redder scape, and more especially by a flesh-coloured one-leaved spathe, split on one side nearly to the bottom. It flowered at Spofforth, in September. H. *versicolor* produces every autumn, at Spofforth, a solitary, *gracilifolius* a two-flowered scape, succeeded by a second scape, which is sometimes one-flowered. H. *bifidus* has flowered at Spofforth, as well as at Highclere, producing a four-flowered scape as in the native specimens. The flowers of H. *bifidus* though produced successively, continue for a time in perfection together, the later pair having shorter peduncles. The leaves

of

of H. *bifidus* and *angustus* are more erect and less flaccid than those of *versicolor*, *gracilis*, and another species which we call *lorifolius*. Those of *bifidus*, at Spofforth, are a foot and a half long, and five sixteenths of an inch wide. The whole genus as well as CHLIDANTHUS appear to like peat.

The long bulb of H. *angustus* was sphærical when imported twelve months before.

The dissections represent the lowest petal, and the style with the filaments and membrane; the upper filament being less abbreviated than the lower laterals; the lowest less prolonged than the upper laterals.

ZEPHYRANTHES *candida* has endured the severity of the winter in an exposed border (Fahrenheit below 15) without losing more than the ends of its leaves. *W. H.*

N.2640.

Pubd by S. Curtis, Walworth, March 1826

STENOMESSON CURVIDENTATUM. CURVE-TOOTHED STENOMESSON.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Vide infra No. 2641.

Specific Character.

STENOMESSON *curvidentatum ;* foliis lanceolato-ovalibus, compressis, subacutis, viridibus ; scapo tereti, 6-unciali, glauco, versùs basin crassiore ; spathâ bifoliâ, semunciali, marcescente ; germine brevi, breviter pedunculato, glauco, loculis circiter 10-spermis ; tubo sesquiunciali, inferne pallidè virescente curvato, superne aureo viridi-costato recto ; laciniis $\frac{3}{4}$-uncialibus, reflexis, obtusis, aureis ; stylo filamentis vix longiore, corollâ $\frac{3}{8}$-unciæ longiore ; filamentis stylo superincumbentibus, alternis longioribus ; antheris brevibus luteis ; coronâ aureâ tubo semunciam longiore, dentibus interstamineis bifidis implexè incurvatis. *W. H.*

This species flowered at Spofforth in October, 1825, having been imported from Peru by Mr. TATE, of the Sloane Street Nursery. It is a smaller species than *flavum*, and produces fewer flowers, but more conspicuous. It is distinguished by its reflex petals, the much greater length of the filaments, and the curiously incurved bifid teeth of the cup. The editor of the Bot. Reg. expressed an opinion, that the P. *latifolium* and *recurvatum* of RUIZ and PAVON (our CARPODETES *recurvatus* and LEPERIZA *latifolia*) would fall under this genus. The two plants are only known to us by the figures and descriptions in the Flora Peruviana ; but, if those be correct, they cannot unite with the species which

form

form the genus STENOMESSON, which includes P. *coccineum*, *Fl. Peruv.* and P. *rubrum* of RUIZ and PAVON in Mr. LAMBERT's Herbarium; neither can they rank under the definition of Chrysophiala in the Bot. Reg. The tube of P. *recurvatum* is a slender curved cylinder or syphon; that of P. *latifolium* is short, and not constricted, unless at the mouth, and its filaments are sinuously curved. Neither of the plants have the general aspect or character of the genus to which P. *flavum* belongs. The capsules of *recurvatum*, and the seeds of *latifolium* are very unlike those of STENOMESSON; both produce their scape from the midst of several leaves, and not after their decay; the form and character of the leaves and bulbs are not less dissimilar; the bulb of *latifolium* being constructed with scales. We are persuaded, that the most inexperienced eye would not refer them to the same group; and that whenever we obtain a more perfect knowledge of them, the difference will be found to be even greater than now appears. *W. H.*

ERRATUM.

HYMENOCALLIS *litoralis*, *No.* 2621. In the fifth line from the end of the article, *Carolinianum* is printed by mistake for *maritimum*. We meant to say, that P. *maritimum* had been long cultivated in North and South America. Commas are also wanting after the words many-flowered and two-flowered in the preceding sentence. *W. H.*

N. 2641

STENOMESSON FLAVUM. SLENDER-TOOTHED STENOMESSON.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Scapus solidus. *Germen* oblongo-trigonum. *Tubus* mediâ parte constrictus curvatus, summâ latior rectus. *Corona* staminifera. *Filamenta* recta. *Antheræ* versatiles. *Stylus* rectus, ante maturitatem devexus. *Stigma* dilatatum. *Capsula* ovata, trigona, trisulca, trivalvis.

Plantæ foliis lanceolato-ovalibus margine compressis, scapo præcoce, filamentis alternis longioribus; seminibus secundum RUIZ et PAVON *curvatim obovatis fuscis. Americam meridionalem incolunt.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STENOMESSON *flavum;* foliis lanceolato-ovalibus compressis, viridibus; scapo tereti, pedali, glauco, versus basin crassiore; spathâ bifoliâ, unciali, marcescente; pedunculis rectis, semuncialibus, pallidè virentibus; germine viridi; tubo 1¼-unciali infernè pallidè virescente curvato, superne aureo viridi-costato, recto; laciniis aureis, semuncialibus, conniventibus, externis angustioribus acutioribus; stylo pallidè aureo recto, ante maturitatem devexo, filamentis plus semunciâ longiore; filamentis corollâ ⅛-unciæ longioribus, alternis (internis scilicet) cæteris vix longioribus; coronâ aureâ tubo ¼-unciæ longiore, dentibus filiformibus interstamineis irregularibus.

PANCRATIUM flavum. *Ruiz et Pavon Fl. Peruv.* 2. 54. *tab.* 2. 84.

STENOMESSON flavum. *Nobis in Append. p.* 40.

CHRYSOPHIALA flava. *Bot. Reg.* 778. W. H.

The

The genus STENOMESSON was detached by us (Appendix, p. 40,) from Pancratium, being named from, and distinguished by, the constriction of the tube a little below the middle. The species here represented was figured, in 1824, in the Botanical Register, of which the editor, without cause, substituted for our name, which had been published in 1821, that of Chrysophiala, founded upon the same constriction of the tube. The name thus substituted for that which has the priority, is objectionable in itself, as it refers to the golden colour of this species, which does not prevail throughout the genus, of which two known species are red. When we first defined this genus from dried specimens and the figures of RUIZ and PAVON, we took the tube to be straight. We find from the living specimens, that it is more or less curved in the narrow part. Our figure is made from the same identical bulb, from which a drawing was made by Mr. HART, at Mr. TATE's Nursery, for the Bot. Reg. the bulb having been given by Mr. LAMBERT to Mr. TATE, and afterwards purchased for the Spofforth collection, where it flowered again in November, 1825. The leaf represented in our sketch was produced after its first flowering. In 1825 it bore two leaves, fairer, and more oval, and flowered in the stove soon after their decay. The bulb is too large in the figure in the Bot. Reg.; and one of the flowers, which the depression of the style shews to be not full blown, is erroneously given with reflex petals, perhaps in consequence of the flower having been pulled open to examine it. The genus is distinguished by very marked features, besides that from which it receives its name; the lance-oval leaves with a compressed margin, the scape produced after their decay, the straightness of the filaments and of the style, which last is bent downwards before its maturity, and the ovate capsule. This species is erroneously figured by RUIZ and PAVON, with a four-leaved spathe: its spathe is two-leaved, and not furnished even with bractes. *W. H.*

N. B. This article was intended to have preceded No. 2640.

N. 2642.

W. Herbert Del. Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. March. 1825 Weddell. Sc.

PITCAIRNIA ALBIFLOS. WHITE PITCAIRNIA.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Vide supra No. 2411.

Specific Character.

PITCAIRNIA *albiflos;* foliis lineari-lanceolatis integerrimis glaberrimis longè acuminatis $\frac{5}{8}$-unciæ latis, caule simplici, laciniis corollæ revolutis albis, stylo filamentis corollâ longiore, stigmate trifido albo.

This elegant white PITCAIRNIA was found amongst the matted roots of some parasites and rock plants, imported from the neighbourhood of Rio Janeiro, having been sent unheeded by the collector. It encreases by suckers, and flowers freely. Our specimen flowered at Spofforth, in September, where other stems were also produced in November. It is cultivated in the stove, in peat, and requires but a small pot, as it grows naturally in moss and small patches of vegetable earth upon trees and rocks. Plants of this Pitcairnia may be seen at Mr. TATE'S Nursery. *W. H.*

ERRATUM.

No. 2578. In the specific character of BRUNSVIGIA *Josephinæ*, for *duplo longioribus*, read *longiore*.

Walworth, April 1, 1826.

CALADIUM GRANDIFOLIUM. LARGE-LEAVED CALADIUM.

****

Class and Order.

MONŒCIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

MASC. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* o. *Antheræ* peltatæ, multiloculares, in spicam ad apices spadicis compositæ.

FEM. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* o. *Germina* ad basin spadicis inserta. *Stylus* o. *Bacca* 1-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CALADIUM *grandifolium;* caulescens radicans, foliis cordato-sagittatis, spadice spatham cucullato-ovatum æquante. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 490. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 312.

ARUM *grandifolium* ; caulescens radicans, foliis cordato-hastatis, acutis petiolis teretibus. *Jacq. Hort. Schoënb.* 2. *p.* 34. *t.* 189.

The leaves of this plant are so large, that we could only give a very much diminished figure of one of them, which measured above two feet in length and fifteen inches across, supported on a *footstalk* a foot and a half long, rounded, and inserted into the edge of the wide nearly semicircular sinus of the *Leaf,* which is cordate-sagittate, or heart arrow shaped, with the hind lobes spreading and obtuse ; the point very slender and weak ; margin undulated but entire, of a deep shining green on the upper surface, and pale with large raised purple veins on the under. *Spathe* (which is represented of the natural size) nearly sessile, ovate-acuminate, inflated and crimson at the base, contracted in the middle, and expanded at the upper part into a white, oval hood. *Spadix* nearly the length of the spathe, having the female organs at the base, the male above, and towards the

the upper part, the anthers are so crowded together, that, at first sight, the spadix appears to be naked as in the genus ARUM.

A leaf of this plant set up in a jar of water remained in full vigour three or four weeks.

Native of Caracas and Guiana. Communicated by Mr. ANDERSON, Curator of the Apothecaries' Botanic Garden at Chelsea, where our drawing was taken, in March, 1825.

N2644.

W Herbert Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, April 1826

Waddell Sc.

COMMELINA DEFICIENS. TWO-PETALED COMMELINA.

****

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA (rectius HEXANDRIA) MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Vide supra No. 1431.

Specific Character.

COMMELINA *deficiens ;* herba perennis, diffusè ramosa, suberecta, geniculis aliquando radicans ; foliis ovato-lanceolatis basi ciliatis ; involucro cordato-acuminato ; calyce pellucido; laciniis corollæ duabus magnis cæruleis, tertiâ abortiente ; stylo declinato assurgenter curvato ; e staminibus, tribus superioribus minoribus antheris sterilibus, duobus inferioribus antheris oviformibus polliniferis, sextâ in medio positâ, erectiore, antherâ magnâ dissimili polliniferâ. *W. H.*

This plant is a native of the neighbourhood of Rio Janeiro. It was raised in the stove at Spofforth together with several other plants, by carefully preserving and watering the fragments of parasitic plants, which had been imported from Rio Janeiro, but had perished on the passage, and the moss and vegetable earth adhering to them. The seed which produced this Commelina was like that of ALSTRŒMERIA, *Pelegrina* flattened on one side. The plant, now a year old, being tied up, is above six feet high, producing a constant succession of brilliant blue flowers, at the end of its shoots, which, in a natural state, would trail, and take root at the joints. It does not appear ever to produce the third petal, which seems to be always deficient or abortive. In Mr. BROWN's generic character of Commelina (see above 1431) it is stated, that sometimes two, sometimes four of the anthers are dissimilar and sterile. In our plant the

the anthers are of three kinds; three sterile, lobed; one fertile, larger, lobed; two fertile, oval; and the filaments vary in the same relation. It is easily increased by cuttings, and plants raised from it may be seen at Mr. TATE's Nursery, Sloane Street, Chelsea.

COMMELINA has usually been placed under Triandria Monogynia; but the incongruity of calling a plant triandrous, which is stated in its generic character to have six stamens is apparent. *W. H.*

The first outline figure represents the involucre, with a part cut off to shew the secondary pedicle of the effete flower curved back, as is usual with this genus.

a One of the two lower lateral anthers magnified, fertile.

b The central lower anther, much largest, fertile.

c One of the three upper sterile anthers, of which the middle one is shortest.

Mrs. MARIA GRAHAM, the ingenious and sensible authoress of two entertaining and instructive volumes on South America, shewed us a drawing which she made, when residing in Brazil, of a species of COMMELINA very common about Rio, which appears to be evidently the same as the one here represented. From her observations it appears, that a third white petal is sometimes very distinct; and that, besides the upper flower with stamens, a female flower, bearing a pistillum only, was always situated lower down.

"This plant," Mrs. GRAHAM observes, "makes a great proportion of the natural herbage of the country, and, when grazed down, forms a pretty thick sward, seldom flowering; but, whenever it gets the protection of a hedge or bush, it grows to four or five feet in length or more, and flowers abundantly all the year round. It is apt to throw out roots from the joints. The Indian name is TAPOCRABA" *Editor.*

N 2645.

W Herbert Del

Publ by S Curtis Walworth 1 April 1826

Woodhall Sc

IPOMŒA BIGNONIOIDES. TRUMPET-FLOWER-LIKE IPOMŒA.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus, nudus. *Cor.* campanulata v. infundibuliformis, 5-plicata. *Ovarium* 2—3-loculare, loculis dispermis. *Stylus* indivisus. *Stigma* capitatum, 2—3-lobum. *Caps.* 2—3-locularis. BROWN.

Specific Character.

IPÓMŒA *bignonioides;* radice tuberosa; caule volubili herbacea, foliis trilobis: lobis posticis basi rotundatis imbricatis, pedunculis axillaribus nutantibus plurifloris petiolo brevioribus, foliolis calycinis ovatis subæqualibus, corolla infundibuliformi limbo crispato.

This species of IPOMŒA appears to us not to have been described: we have, therefore, given it the specific name of *bignonioides*, as recommended by our friend the Hon. and Rev. WILLIAM HERBERT, from whom we received the drawing, and have been informed by him, "that it is a native of Cayenne, has a perennial tuberous root, and herbaceous slender stalks, decaying annually, which, in the early shoots are red, as are the young leaves. Its leaves, properly three-lobed, are occasionally entire, or two-lobed. Its peduncles when in vigour bear several flowers." Mr. HERBERT informs us also, that "the same species was at Mr. BROOKES's Nursery at Ball's Pond, where it was erroneously called IPOMŒA *discolor*, which is an annual plant."

Being from a tropical climate, it requires to be kept in the stove.

J. Curtis Del

Pub. by J. Curtis, Walworth April 1826.

Waddell Sc

Coronilla iberica. Iberian Coronilla.

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Class and Order.

Diadelphia Decandria.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus; $\frac{2}{3}$; dentibus superioribus connatis. *Vexillum* vix alis longius. *Lomentum* teres, articulatum, rectum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Coronilla *iberica;* herbacea, floribus umbellatis, pedunculis axillaribus folio longioribus, foliolis novenis obtusissimis subemarginatis, stipulis orbiculatis dentato-ciliatis caducis.

Coronilla *iberica;* herbacea, foliolis novenis obtusissimis sub-emarginatis, stipulis orbiculatis denticulatis. *Fl. Taur. Cauc.* 2. *p.* 171. *et* 3. *p.* 479.

Coronilla orientalis herbacea, flore magno luteo Tournefortii. *Buxb. Cent.* 2. *p.* 37. *t.* 40. *f.* 2.

Descr. Stem herbaceous, branched, diffuse. *Leaves* odd-pinnate: leaflets mostly nine, sometimes eleven or thirteen, obovate, emarginate, pale on the under side; lower ones frequently ciliate. *Stipules* suborbicular; toothed, with the teeth terminated in a short bristle, deciduous, larger in the young plant. *Peduncle* axillary, nearly twice the length of the leaf. *Inflorescence* a terminal, eight-flowered umbel without conspicuous bracte or involucre. *Pedicels* half the length of the calyx, nodding. *Calyx* bilabiate; upper-lip truncate, compressed, subemarginate: lower-lip three-toothed; teeth sharp, all bearded at the point. *Vexillum* suborbiculate, emarginate, recurved, yellow, streaked with red. *Alæ* large, rounded, covering the hatchet-shaped *carina*, yellow without streaks. *Germen* linear;

linear; *ovula* several: *Styles* recurved, very little hairy; *Stigma* sub-capitate, pubescent.

This plant has a near affinity with CORONILLA *glauca* and *valentina*; but differs, at first sight, in having an herbaceous stem, larger flowers streaked with red, and longer flower-stalks.

The seeds of this species were sent from Constantinople by Lady LISTON to Messrs. WHITLEY, BRAME, and MILNE, and flowered the first time in their Nursery, in August, 1819.

Our drawing was taken in June, 1822.

N.2647.

Curtis Del.

Pub.d by Curtis Walworth, Apr.1 1826.

Waddell Sc.

CINERARIA DISCOLOR. HOARY CINERARIA.

****

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* simplex. *Cal.* simplex, polyphyllus, æqualis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

** Floribus radiatis.

CINERARIA *discolor;* fruticosa, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis acuminatis subdenticulatis glabris subtus niveo-tomentosis, floribus corymbosis. *Swartz Fl. Ind. occid.* 3. *p.* 1358. *Ejusdem Prodr.* 114. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 2079.

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, branched, white-tomentose. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, oblong-lanceolate, acute: margins undulate, subdenticulate, shining green on the upper surface and white-tomentose on the under, sometimes unequal at the base, four or five inches long. *Inflorescence,* a compound terminal corymb: the partial corymbs very compact. *Calyx* simple, of several leaflets, adhering from the base half way up. *Radius* five-flowered. *Petals* white, oval, three-nerved, emarginate. *Disk* yellowish, but the florets and stigmas are white, the anthers alone yellow. *Pappus* capillary. *Receptacle* small, apparently punctate.

The stem of the original plant grew in the stove at Bury-Hill, five or six feet high, but did not flower; cuttings from it confined in small pots came readily into blossom. Our drawing was taken last January, from a small plant communicated by ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq.; the description chiefly from a specimen brought us by his head gardener, Mr.

Mr. David Cameron, in March. In the latter, the leaves were more erect, and their denticulation less apparent than in our figure.

There is at first sight a great similarity between this shrub and the Aster *argophyllus*, (supra No. 1563); but the flowers of that, grow in lax axillary panicles, of this, in compact terminal corymbs, and the calyx is simple, not imbricate, nor have the leaves any musky scent.

Native of Jamaica, where, according to Swartz, it grows in the colder mountains. Cultivated at Bury-Hill, in the stove.

Pub. by J. Curtis. Walworth. April 1826.

Waddell Sc.

PŒONIA SESSILIFLORA. SESSILE-FLOWERED PEONY.

****

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Styli* 0. *Capsulæ* polyspermæ.

Specific Character.

PŒONIA *sessiliflora;* foliis biternatis: foliolis ovato-oblongis obtusiusculis subtus villosis, floribus subsessilibus, carpellis conniventibus tomentosis.

DESCR. *Stem* herbaceous, branched, of low growth. *Leaves* biternate: *leaflets* oblong-ovate, rugose-veined, villous underneath; lateral ones generally two-lobed, terminal one three-lobed, in the upper leaves often all entire: floral leaves, at the base of the calyx, two, one generally trifid, the other simple. *Flowers* white, on very short footstalks. *Calycine* leaflets five, very concave, unequal. *Petals* eight, concave, with undulated margins. *Stamens* shorter than the germens: *anthers* finally recurved. *Germens* three, connivent, very tomentose. *Stigmas* twisted.

Amidst the number of varieties of Peony that have of late been cultivated, it is difficult to decide which are entitled to be considered as real species. Mr. SABINE, from whom we expect soon to see a more accurate account of this plant, is of opinion, that it is a product of cultivation; but we have not been able to ascertain to what species it is most referable; it seems in so many points to differ from all with which we are acquainted.

Imported from the Continent, some years since, by Messrs. WHITLEY, BRAME, and MILNE, of the Fulham Nursery. Native country unknown. Flowers in May.

N.2649.

Pub. by J. Curtis, Walworth, May. 1826

Woodcut

CAMPANULA SPECIOSA. SHEWY BELL-FLOWER.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* campanulata vel subrotata, limbo 5-fido. *Filamenta* basi dilatata. *Stigma* 3—5-fidum. *Caps.* infera, 3—5-locularis, poris lateralibus vel apice valvato dehiscens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *speciosa;* caule angulato subsimplici hispido, foliis radicalibus ovato-cordatis petiolatis; caulinis cordatis sessilibus, floribus glomeratis. *Hornem. Hort. Hafn.* 2. *p.* 957. *Roem. et. Sch. Syst. Veg.* 5. *p.* 126.
CAMPANULA *glomerata.* β Dahurica. *Bot. Reg.* 620.
CAMPANULA *glomerata. Var. Spreng. Syst. Veg.* 1. *p.* 731.
CAMPANULA *aggregata;* caule angulato glabro, foliis caulinis sessilibus dentatis undulatis lanceolatis; floralibus cordatis, floribus axillaribus terminalibusque sessilibus. *Willd. Enum. Suppl. p.* 10*?*

The stem of the CAMPANULA *speciosa* is between one and two feet high, square, with two of the sides deeply grooved, covered with hairs pointing downwards. The radical leaves have long footstalks: the cauline ones are sessile, and, as well as the bractes, rough on both sides, especially along the margins; rugose, veined and paler on the underside. The segments of the calyx linear and erect, about one-third the length of the tube of the corolla. The stigma generally trifid, and germen three-celled; but, from luxuriance, now and then quadrifid, having at the same time six stamens and six laciniæ to the corolla.

According

According to the great authority of Dr. Fischer, of the Imperial Garden at St. Petersburgh, there is reason to believe, that this splendid Campanula is a variety of *glomerata*; and Professor Sprengel, in his new Systema Veg., considers as varieties of the same, not only the *speciosa* of Hornemann, but also *betonicæfolia* of Gilibert; *elliptica* of Kitaibel; *foliosa* of Tenore; *aggregata* of Willdenow; *nicæensis* of Roemer and Schultes; and *farinosa* of Besser.

That Campanula *glomerata* is subject to great variation we have abundant proof in our own indigenous specimens; for with us it occurs as a plant exceeding a foot in height, and bearing many flowers, and reduced to the pigmy state of an inch with a single terminal flower (the Gentiana *collina* of the late Dr. Withering). Sir James E. Smith in speaking of C. *glomerata* observes, that in a cultivated state, the herbage becomes more luxuriant, and less hoary, the flowers paler, more numerous, but far less handsome. In our plant the intensity of the colour of the flowers is very much greater than in *glomerata*, and deep violet, not blue.

Upon the whole we can but entertain great doubt of these plants being accidental variations from the same species, and are more inclined to consider them as a squad of nearly related species.

A hardy perennial. Native of Siberia. Was first raised in this country, we believe, in Mr. Jenkins's garden, Gloucester Place, in the year 1818, from seeds given him by Mr. Hunneman, who received them from Dr. Fischer. Flowers in June. Our drawing was taken from a specimen communicated by Mr. Anderson from the Chelsea Garden, in 1820.

N.2650.

J. Curtis Del.

Pub. by J. Curtis, Walworth, May, 1826.

Weddell Sc.

PIQUERIA TRINERVIA. THREE-NERVED PIQUERIA.

****

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Cal.* tetraphyllus æqualis, quadriflorus. *Pappus* nullus. *Sem.* pentagona.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PIQUERIA *trinervia;* herbacea, caule ramisque bifariam pilosis, foliis lanceolatis serratis glabris, corymbis ramosissimis, foliolis involucri (calycis) mucronatis. *Kunth Syn. Pl. Æquinoct. 2. p. 439.*

PIQUERIA trinervia. *Cav. ic. 3. p. 19. t. 235. Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p. 1748. Persoon Syn. 2. p. 397. Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 4. p. 501. Encycl. Bot. Suppl. 4. p. 419.*

This plant belongs to the natural order of *Compositæ*, the *Corymbiferæ* of JUSSIEU, and appears to us, in habit at least, to be more nearly related to EUPATORIUM than to any other genus; but the seeds are without pappus, and the calyx consists of four leaflets, equal in length.

A biennial. Native of Mexico. Cultivated in the greenhouse. Introduced by the MARCHIONESS OF BUTE, in 1798. Flowers from June to August.

Our drawing was taken in 1819, from a plant communicated by Mr. ANDERSON, from the late Mr. VERE's garden, at Kensington Gore.

N.2651.

ACACIA QUADRANGULARIS. SQUARE-STALKED ACACIA.

****

Class and Order.

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA.

Generic Character.

HERMAPHR. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida vel 5-petala. *Stam.* 4—200. *Pist.* 1. *Legumen* 2-valve.

MASC. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida seu 5-petala. *Stam.* 4—200.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ACACIA *quadrangularis;* foliis quinquejugis: foliolis multijugis linearibus acutis ciliatis, rachi foliorum pubescente, capitulis axillaribus longe pedunculatis. *Link. Enum. 2. p.* 445.

ACACIA *quadrangularis;* inermis, ramis tetragonis, pinnis quinquejugis, foliolis linearibus acutis ciliatis; inferioribus et extimis subbrevioribus, petiolo pubescente eglanduloso, capitulis subternis pedunculatis axillaribus. *De Cand. Prodr. 2. p.* 468.

This plant has been communicated from the Paris garden, to several collections, both in England and elsewhere, under the name which we have adopted. Upon comparing it with JACQUIN's figure of *portoricensis* we did not at first doubt but that our plant was the same species; but in his description he expressly notices, that the branches and peduncles are rounded, which are here remarkably square. In both plants the branches and petioles are said to be pubescent, but in our's, these parts, if at all, were very minutely so. ACACIA *quadrangularis, portoricensis,* and *caracasana,*

caracasana, are very nearly related, and though the native country of the first is unknown, that of the two latter species will go far towards determining it.

The genus ACACIA belongs to the natural order of *Mimoseæ* a tribe of the large class of *Leguminosæ*.

Our drawing was taken in the collection of the COUNT DE VANDES, at Bayeswater, in November, 1821. Requires to be cultivated in the stove.

N.2652.

J Curtis. Del

Pub by J Curtis Walworth May 1826.

Waddell Sc

XYLOPHYLLA MONTANA. MOUNTAIN SEA-SIDE LAUREL.

Class and Order.

MONŒCIA MONADELPHIA.

Generic Character.

MASC. *Cal.* 6-partitus. *Cor.* o. *Nectarium* Glandulæ 6, globosæ.

FEM. *Cal.* et *Nect.* ut in mascula. *Germ.* superum. *Styli* 3. *Stigm.* 3-partita. *Caps.* 3-locularis. *Sem.* 2, in singulis loculamentis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

XYLOPHYLLA *montana ;* foliis lanceolatis, floribus aggregatis subsessilibus, ramis teretibus apice ancipitibus.

PHYLLANTHUS *montanus ;* foliis subdistichis elliptico-lanceolatis coriaceis inciso-crenatis floriferis, floribus subsessilibus, ramis teretibus apice ancipitibus. *Swartz Fl. Ind. oc.* 2. *p.* 1117. *Pers. Syn. p.* 591.

XYLOPHYLLA montana. *Swartz Prodr. p.* 28.

We remarked long ago, that XYLOPHYLLA could hardly be distinguished from PHYLLANTHUS by characters taken from the parts of fructification. Nevertheless, from its remarkable habit, we are inclined still to continue it as a distinct genus. SWARTZ, who, in his Prodromus, retained the name of XYLOPHYLLA, afterwards, in his Flora Indiæ Occidentalis, united it with PHYLLANTHUS ; in the Hortus Kewensis, however, both genera are kept distinct.

Native of Jamaica, growing, according to SWARTZ, on the calcareous rocks, in the western part of the island.

With

With us, it requires the heat of the stove, where it flowers in the winter and spring months. Our drawing was taken at the COUNT DE VANDES' garden, at Bayeswater, in March, 1822.

The outline figures represent a male flower, shewing the stamens and glands, and a female flower, both magnified.

N 2653.

J. Curtis. Del.

Publ. by S. Curtis. Walworth. May. 1826.

Wood Wall Sc

CAMPANULA RUTHENICA. TAURIAN BELL-FLOWER.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* campanulata vel subrotata, limbo 5-fido. *Filamenta* basi dilatata. *Stigma* 3—5-fidum. *Caps.* infera, 3—5-locularis, poris lateralibus vel apice valvato dehiscens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *ruthenica ;* caule tereti foliisque subtus tomentosis ; inferioribus cordato-lanceolatis petiolatis ; superioribus sessilibus, racemo terminali longissimo, calycibus incanis : segmentis erectis. *M. v. Bieb. Fl. Taur.-Cauc.* 1. *p.* 151. *et p.* 142. *Willd. Enum. p.* 211. *Röm. et Sch. Syst. Veg.* 5. *p.* 123.
CAMPANULA rapunculoides. *Pall. Ind. Taur.* ex Bieb.
CAMPANULA menthastri folio. *Buxb. Cent.* 5. *p.* 10. *t.* 19.
CAMPANULA orientalis altissima flore parvo pyramidato. *Tournef. Cor. p.* 4. ex Bieb.

It has been doubted whether this plant be not a mere variety of CAMPANULA *bononiensis ;* but, perhaps, the segments of the calyx not being reflexed, may be a sufficient character to keep them separate, although, in cultivated plants, little dependence can be placed upon the different degrees of pubescence.

The simple-stemmed varieties of *rapunculoides*, of *bononiensis* and the *simplex* of DECANDOLLE, have, however, a very near affinity, and may perhaps belong to one species, to be kept distinct from the branched varieties.

Native

Native of the dry hills of Tauria; not frequent on Caucasus. Communicated by Mr. Anderson, from the Botanic Garden, Chelsea, in July, 1823, where it was raised from seeds sent, we believe, by Dr. Fischer.

N. 2654.

ACONITUM ANTHORA. WHOLSOME WOLFE'S-BANE.

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Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Petala* 5: supremo fornicato. *Nectaria* 2, pedunculata, recurva. *Siliquæ* 3. *s.* 5.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ACONITUM *Anthora;* galea convexa apice in acumen desinente, calcare spirali, labio obcordato, foliis multifidis: laciniis linearibus. *De Cand. Syst. Veg. Nat.* 1. *p.* 365. *Ejusdem Prodr.* 1. *p.* 56 mutato charactere.

ACONITUM *Anthora;* floribus pentagynis, foliorum laciniis linearibus. *Sp. Pl.* 751. *Jacq. Flor. Austr.* 4. *p.* 43. *t.* 382. *Mill. Ic.* 1. *t.* 12 *fig. mala. Vill. Dauph.* 2. *p.* 704.

ACONITUM *Anthora;* cuculli calcare refracto uncinato; labio adscendente obcordato, galea conica rotundata; foliis multifidis: laciniis linearibus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2 *p.* 1234. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 322.

ACONITUM salutiferum seu Anthora. *Bauh. Pin.* 184. *Gerard Emac.* 969.

ANTHORA vulgaris. *Clus. Hist.* 2. *p.* 98. *Dod. Pempt.* 443.

ANTORA sive ANTITORA. *Cam. Epit.* 837. optimè.

ANTITHORA flore luteo aconiti. *Bauh. Hist.* 3. *p.* 660. *Raj. Hist.* 1. *p.* 705.

ANTHORA vera flore luteo. *Barrel. ic.* 609.

DE CANDOLLE in his Prodromus, published since his Systema, has enumerated eight varieties of ACONITUM *Anthora*, adopted from M. STRINGE's Museum Helveticum, a work

work which we have not seen; we cannot, therefore, ascertain to which of them our plant should be referred. The difference chiefly consists in the greater or less pubescence, some small difference in the shape of the galea, the broader or narrower segments of the leaves. Our plant was considerably more pubescent in every part than the one described and figured by JACQUIN.

This plant has been supposed to be an antidote to the poison of the ACONITUM *Napellus* and the bite of venomous animals, and has been recommended in pestilential fevers; it belongs, however, to a very suspicious genus, and CLUSIUS long ago dissuaded from its use. VILLARS says, he has known it given for worms; but observes, that it operates very violently both as an emetic and purgative. It is, therefore, notwithstanding its name of salutary, or wholesome, a very hazardous remedy, in the use of which we should at least recommend the greatest caution.

A hardy perennial. Native of the alps of the south of Europe. Flowers from June to August. Our drawing was made from a specimen communicated by N. H. HODSON, Esq. of Chapel House, Bury St. Edmund's.

N.2655.

Hartis Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth. May. 1826. Wedgwood. S

CROCUS LAGENÆFLORUS α. PALE GOURD-FLOWERED CROCUS.

****

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha plerumque 2-valvis: valvula interior multo angustior. *Cor.* infundibuliformis: *Tubus* longissimus, basi subterraneus; *limbus* 6-partitus, regularis. *Stigmata* 3.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CROCUS *lagenæflorus;* bulbi tunicis vix striatis, foliis sub florescentiam parum exsertis, corollæ laciniis ovalibus; interioribus multo latioribus, antheris longissimis reclinatis, stigmatibus angustis. *Salisb. Parad. Lond.* 106.

(α.) *corolla pallide ochroleuca, lineis 3 viridi-cæruleis disco laciniarum exteriorum.* Salisb.

CROCUS lagenæflorus. γ. *Haworth in Hort. Soc. Tr.* 1. *p.* 134.

Our drawing of this pretty CROCUS was taken from a specimen communicated by JOSEPH SABINE, Esq. from the Horticultural Society's garden at Chiswick, in March, 1819, by whom the bulbs had been previously presented to the society.

The colour of the tube and the streaks on the outer laciniæ have sometimes a greenish tinge.

If this be only a variety of the common yellow Crocus, it ought to have been called *mæsiacus* or *luteus*. But, as we cannot determine this question, we prefer giving it under the name we received it, as it may certainly be considered as the representation of an authentic specimen of the variety γ of HAWORTH's *lagenæflorus*, which is variety α of SALISBURY.

N.2656.

Pub by J. Curtis Walworth May. 1826

CLEOME CANDELABRUM. CHANDELIER CLEOME.

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Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA (HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA Persoon).

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Petala* 4. *Stam.* 4—40. *Siliqua* unilocularis, bivalvis, polysperma. *Semina* exalbuminosa.

Specific Character.

CLEOME *Candelabrum;* hexandra, inermis, pubescens; staminibus apice stipitis insertis, foliis quinatis: foliolis lato-ovatis acuminatis, bracteis ternatis sessilibus, siliquis scabris stipite longioribus.

DESCR. *Stem* erect, rounded, pubescent, somewhat branched towards the top. *Leaves* alternate, petioled: *leaflets* five, broad-ovate, acuminate, ciliate, hairy underneath, rough above, on very short thick pedicels. *Bractes*, or floral leaves, small, three-leaved. *Peduncles* spreading horizontally, hairy. *Calyx*, four-leaved; *leaflets* lanceolate. *Petals* 4, spathula-shaped, white, with a faint blush-coloured tinge, sessile, erect on claws longer than the calyx and equalling the limb. From the centre of the calyx is extended horizontally a stipes or pedicel, which is longer than the peduncle, at the apex of which are inserted the six *stamens* and the oval *germen*. *Capsule* or *siliqua* an inch and half long, cylindrical, very rough, crowned with the flattened globular stigma. *Seeds* many, rough.

The species referred to the genus CLEOME are very numerous, but we cannot discover among those recorded by DE CANDOLLE, in his Systema Vegetabilium, any one that corresponds well with our plant, and have, therefore, been constrained

constrained to consider it as an undescribed species; we regret, however, that, before doing so, we had not an opportunity of consulting higher authority.

The remarkable horizontal growth of the peduncles, with the stipes continued in the same direction, and terminated by the germen and six stamens, with their orange-coloured anthers, give it somewhat the appearance of a chandelier, which suggested the name.

Cleome belongs to the natural order of *Capparideæ*, which Brown considers as belonging to the same natural class with *Cruciferæ*.

Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Mr. Anderson, from the Apothecaries' garden at Chelsea, in July, 1824.

PITCAIRNIA FURFURACEA. MEALY PITCAIRNIA.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 3-phyllus, semisuperus. *Petala* 3. *Squama* nectarifera ad basin petalorum. *Stigmata* 3, contorta. *Capsula* 3-locularis. *Sem.* sub alata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PITCAIRNIA *furfuracea;* foliis lanceolato-loratis sparsim spinulosis subtus farinosis recurvis, laciniis corollæ obtusis mucronulatis æqualibus.

PITCAIRNIA *furfuracea;* foliis dentato-spinosis recurvatis supra nitidis glabris subtus farinosis albis. *Willd. Enum. p.* 346 ? certe tamen non Pourretia *pyramidalis* Floræ Peruvianæ et Kunth Synopsis.

PITCAIRNIA *intermedia.* Hortulanis.

DESCR. *Radical leaves* narrow, strap-shaped, much elongated at the point, with margins here and there armed with small spines, especially towards the base, shining green on the upper surface, and covered with a white mealy substance on the under, a foot and a half or two feet long, recurved. *Scape* two feet high, clothed with a white, loose, woolly substance, which easily wipes off. *Bractes* at the lower part of the scape leaf-like, diminishing upwards, till they are only equal to the short pedicels. *Flowers* rose-coloured, in a long terminal raceme, simple, or with two or three short 1—3-flowered branchlets at the lower part. *Pedicels* three times shorter than the *calyx*, which is not half the length of the Corolla, club-shaped, persistent after the flower falls off. *Petals* strap-shaped, obtuse, with a small

small mucro, of equal length, furnished at the base with a scale-like appendix. *Stamens* included: *anthers* linear. *Germen* triangular, 3-celled, with many ovula. *Style* the length of the stamens: *stigmas* 3, twisted together.

From WILLDENOW's description of PITCAIRNIA *furfuracea*, in his Enumeration of the plants in the Berlin Garden, our present subject appears to be most probably the same species, but it is certainly not the POURRETIA *pyramidata* of the Flora Peruviana, of which KUNTH, in his Synopsis, makes WILLDENOW's *furfuracea* a synonym. It is doubtless a true PITCAIRNIA, having the scale-like appendix at the base of the petals; but even if these were wanting, we could by no means consent to separate this plant from the genus to which we have referred it.

The plant from which our drawing was taken was communicated by Mr. BLAKE, in August, 1819, from the late Mr. VERE's collection at Kensington Gore. It is a native of South America. Cultivated here in the stove.

N. 2658

R.K.G. Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth. June 1826.

LAURUS CAMPHORA. CAMPHOR-TREE.

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Class and Order.

ENNEANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* calycina, 6-partita. *Nectarium* glandulis tribus bisetis germen cingentibus. *Filam.* interiora glandulifera. *Drupa* monosperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAURUS *Camphora;* foliis subtriplinerviis ovatis acuminatis, paniculis tenuibus lateralibus. *Lam. Encycl.* 3. *p.* 445. *Pers. Syn.* 1. *p.* 446.

LAURUS *Camphora;* foliis (perennantibus) triplinerviis lanceolato-ovatis. *Sp. Pl.* 528. *ed. Willd.* 2. *p.* 478. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 427. *Jacq. Collect.* 4. *p.* 221. *t.* 3. *f.* 2. *Thunb. Jap. p.* 172.

LAURUS camphorifera. *Kæmpf. Amæn.* 770. *c.* tabula.

CAMPHORA officinarum. *Bauh. Pin.* 500. *Blackw. Herb. t.* 347. in fructu.

ARBOR camphorifera japonica. *Commel. Hort.* 1. *p.* 185. *t.* 59.

PERSEA *Camfora;* foliis ovato-oblongis acuminatis triplinerviis, paniculis axillaribus multifloris folio brevioribus. *Spreng. Syst. Veg.* 2. *p.* 268.

Though the CAMPHOR-TREE appears with us to be shy of flowering, not having flowered at Kew when the last catalogue was published, yet JACQUIN observes, that in the Imperial garden at Schoenbrunn, it bore a profusion of flowers every year. It is a native of Japan, where it grows into a stately tree, which KÆMPFER compares to the European Lime or Linden Tree. Every part of the tree, but more especially

especially the root abounds with camphor, which the peasantry prepare from it by a rude distillation. It is exported to the East Indies and to Europe, where it is refined by sublimation, and comes to our market in large cakes, freed from all impurities. Camphor is also procured from the same or some other kind of tree in Sumatra and Borneo.

According to THUNBERG, the Camphor-tree varies with red, yellow, and dark purple berries. The natives make candles of a fatty substance procured from these berries by pressure.

Our drawing was taken by Dr. GREVILLE, from a plant that flowered in the Edinburgh Botanical garden, and communicated to us by Professor GRAHAM.

N2659.

J. Curtis Del

Pubd by J. Curtis, Walworth June 1826.

Waddell Sc

ASTRANTHUS COCHINCHINENSIS. CHINESE STAR-FLOWER.

****

Class and Order.

HEPTANDRIA TETRAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* hypocrateriformis 14—20-fida. *Sem.* 1. superum, tubo corollæ persistente cinctum.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

ASTRANTHUS cochinchinensis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. p.* 291.
Spreng. Syst. Veg. 2. p. 169.
ASTRANTHUS *cochinchinensis;* foliis ovatis serratis, spicis axillaribus. *Lour. Fl. Cochin.* 1. *p.* 222.

According to LOUREIRO, the ASTRANTHUS *cochinchinensis* is a moderate sized *tree,* with a few ascending branches; leaves ovate, serrate, woolly, petioled, alternate; *Flowers* pale, of a firm consistence, in long, simple, axillary, spikes, or more properly racemes. He observes that the *stamens* are more usually seven, sometimes six or eight, and that the border of the corolla is divided into double the number of laciniæ, the alternate ones being always somewhat shorter, but radiated on the same plane. We had no opportunity of seeing the plant ourselves, but according to our figure, the stamens were ten in number, and the limb of the corolla was divided into twenty radiating laciniæ, and there were five styles. If this should be found to be generally the case, this plant will be properly placed under Decandria Pentagynia.

That our plant is the real ASTRANTHUS of LOUREIRO, we are assured by our friend Mr. ROBERT BROWN, upon the authority of LOUREIRO's own specimen.

Native

Native of Cochinchina, and not uncommon there. Our drawing was taken at the Horticultural Society's garden, where it flowered in the stove, in June, 1824, having been sent to the Society from China, by JOHN REEVES Esq. in 1821.

The outline figure represents a front view of one of the flowers magnified.

N. 2660.

. . uncomba. Del. .

Pub by S. Curtis Walworth June. 1826

Weddell Sc

Andromeda buxifolia. Box-leaved Andromeda.

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Class and Order.

Decandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* ovata : ore 5-fido. *Caps.* 5-locularis : valvulis dissepimento contrariis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Andromeda *buxifolia ;* racemis terminalibus nudis, corollis globosis, foliis perennantibus cordato-ovatis integerrimis mucronulatis.

Andromeda *buxifolia ;* racemis secundis nudis, corollis subcylindricis, foliis cordato-ovatis integerrimis mucronulatis. *Smith Ic. ined.* 59. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 611.

Andromeda buxifolia. *Lam. Encycl.* 1. *p.* 159.

Andromeda frutescens, racemis terminalibus, erectis ; floribus sparsis, nutantibus, ovatis ; foliis, abstracto apiculo terminali, cordato-ovatis, obtusissimis. *Commers. Herb.* ex Lam.

Descr. A *shrub* two feet and a half high : *branches* divaricate, while young, red and hairy. *Leaves* scattered, ever-green, rigid, cordate-ovate, obtuse, with a small mucro ; on the young branches yellowish-green and netted-veined ; on the older and flowering branches, dark green on the upper-side and white-tomentose on the under. *Flowers* dark blood colour, in long, terminal, many flowered racemes, on short cernuous pedicels. *Calyx* 5-cleft, with rounded segments, persistent, very dark coloured. *Corolla* globular, with the base flattened and somewhat pellucid : border five-cleft, laciniæ small, spreading, scarcely revolute. *Stamens* ten, included : *filaments* dilated at the base, hairy, inserted

inserted into the receptacle: *anthers* two-celled, not spurred. *Germen* globular, five-celled. *Style* longer than the stamens: *stigma* 5-lobed.

We believe the ANDROMEDA *buxifolia* has been heretofore only known to botanists from the specimens collected by COMMERSON in the Isle of Bourbon; from one of which Sir JAMES E. SMITH published the engraving above quoted. His drawing being made from a dried specimen, the form of the corolla is not correct, otherwise the figure is a good representation of the plant.

Our friend, Mr. ROBERT BARCLAY, imported it from the Mauritius, and it flowered in his most interesting collection in April. It was at first kept in the stove, but did better when removed into the lower temperature of the conservatory.

N.2661.

GREVILLEA LINEARIS. *var.* INCARNATA.

FLESH-COLOURED LINEAR-LEAVED GREVILLEA.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. irregularis. *Antheræ* apicibus concavis, corolla immersæ. *Glandula* hypogyna, dimidiata. *Folliculus* superus, unilocularis, dispermus. R. BR.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GREVILLEA *linearis;* foliis lineari-lanceolatis acutis mucronatis marginibus refractis, racemis abbreviatis erecti-usculis, stylis apice glaberrimis. *Brown in Lin. Soc. Trans.* 10. *p.* 170. *Prodr.* 376. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 205. *Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veg.* 3. *p.* 411.

EMBOTHRIUM lineare. *Bot. Repos.* 272. *Lodd. Cab.* 50. 858.

EMBOTHRIUM linearefolium. *Cav. Ic.* 4. *p.* 59. *t.* 386. *f.* 1.

EMBOTHRIUM sericeum. *γ. Smith New Holl.* 27. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 539.

LYSANTHE linariæfolia. *Knight and Salisb. Prot. p.* 118.

GREVILLEA *linearis* is a delicate shrub, with spreading branches. *Leaves* scattered, linear, mucronate, when young, pubescent, adult ones naked, with the margins folded back. *Flowers* in terminal racemes, looking one way. *Pedicels* shorter than the flower, clothed with adpressed hairs. *Petals* four, equal, all turned to one side, finally revolute, hairy on the inside at the lower part. *Anthers* immersed in the hollow at the point of the petals, before

before the expansion of the flower, closely embracing the flat *stigma*. *Germen* superior, ovate, becoming stipitate after deflorescence. *Style* ascendent.

There are two varieties of this species, one with white, the other with flesh-coloured flowers.

This genus was named in honour of the late Right Honourable CHARLES GREVILLE, who possessed a very extensive collection of rare plants, at Paddington, always devoted to the promotion of science.

Native of New-Holland, and one of the earliest plants cultivated here from that country, being introduced by Sir JOSEPH BANKS on his return from the celebrated voyage, in which Botany Bay was first discovered. Requires the protection of the greenhouse, where it flowers in almost every season of the year. Our plant was communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES, in March, 1824 ;—being the last plant we received from Hackney during the life of our venerable friend, the late Mr. CONRAD LODDIGES, to whose memory we long ago dedicated the LODDIGESIA *oxalidifolia*, No. 964 of this work.

The outline figures represent,—

1. A flower before expansion, shewing the stigma embraced by the anthers.
2. An expanded flower.

YUCCA GLAUCA. GLAUCOUS-LEAVED ADAM'S-NEEDLE.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, 6-fida. *Filamenta* clavata. *Germen* triquetrum stamina excedens. *Caps.* 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonym.

YUCCA *glauca;* acaulis, foliis lanceolatis flaccidis glaucis integerrimis, laciniis corollæ ovatis patentissimis.
YUCCA glauca. *Noisette Jard. fruit?*

DESCR. *Leaves* lanceolate, glaucous, less rigid than in other species. *Scape* four or five feet high, with about twenty lateral branches, each bearing from ten to sixteen flowers, and the terminal spike has nearly thirty. The flowers are either solitary or in pairs, or now and then in threes. The *corolla* less globose than in most of the other species: the laciniæ expanding very wide.

Native of Carolina, whence it was imported by Mr. LYONS, and sold to the Hon. WILLIAM HERBERT, in whose collection at Spofforth it proved quite hardy, having stood nine winters in 1823, in September of which year our drawing was taken.

N. 2663.

Published as the Act directs 1st July 1820

Weddell fc

RHAMNUS LATIFOLIUS. BROAD-LEAVED AZORIAN RHAMNUS.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character

Cal. tubulosus. *Cor.* squamæ stamina munientes, calyci insertæ. *Bacca.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RHAMNUS *latifolius;* inermis, floribus monogynis hermaphroditis, calycibus villosis, foliis ellipticis integerrimis. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl. p.* 5. *t.* 8. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1098. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 16. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 238. *Spreng. Syst. Veg.* 1. *p.* 768. *Poir. Encl. Bot.* 4. *p.* 475.

RHAMNUS *latifolius;* foliis ellipticis acuminatis integerrimis, nervis lateralibus 12—15-lineatis, junioribus calycibusque villosis, floribus hermaphroditis. *D. Cand. Prodr.* 2. *p.* 26.

RHAMNUS *latifolius;* inermis, floribus monogynis hermaphroditis, calycibus villosis, foliis ellipticis integerrimis acuminatis basi rotundatis. *Willd. Enum. p.* 250. *Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veg.* 5. *p.* 287.

RHAMNUS *latifolius* was first described by L'HERITIER from a plant in the Kew Garden, where it was introduced in 1778, being a native of the mountains of St. Michael, one of the Azores.

It is nearly related to RHAMNUS *Frangula,* but is easily distinguished at first sight by the large size of the leaves and spotted bark of the young branches; yet there is some difficulty in finding distinguishing characters. L'HERITIER depended upon the villosity of the calyx, which is smooth

in

in *Frangula*; De Candolle added the greater number of the lateral nerves or ribs; and Willdenow, in his Enumeration of the plants of the Berlin Garden, has made use of the roundness of the base of the leaves in his character, describing those of *Frangula* as acute at both ends; but none of the above characters seem very exact, or not constant. In the berries we examined we found three seeds, and the stigma being described by Poiret as three-lobed, it may be the natural number; and there being but two in *Frangula*, this character, if constant, would be a good specific distinction.

The genus Rhamnus belongs to the Natural Order of *Rhamneæ*, and is divided by De Candolle into several sections, to which he has given names. *R. latifolius* belongs to his third section, the *Frangulæ*. Our friend, Mr. Robert Brown, in his Observations on the plants collected in the expedition of Major Denham and Captain Clapperton, has ingeniously proposed to add the names of the subgenera to the different species, a nomenclature, which, if generally adopted, would, in these large genera, be found to be of great advantage. Upon this plan, our plant would be designated Rhamnus (Frangula) *latifolius*; the name thus at once denoting the species and section to which it belonged: This plant has been generally considered as a greenhouse shrub, but is sufficiently hardy to bear our winters in the open air, without protection. The plant from which our drawing was taken grew in Mr. Jenkins's Botanic Garden in the New Road to a large size, and we received specimens of the same species from the late Mr. Walker, from a plant which had grown in an exposed situation in his garden at Southgate, for twelve years, and continued in vigour at that time.

N. 2664.

Pub by S Curtis, Watworth Fe by 1826.

Waddell Sc

KENNEDIA COCCINEA. MANY-FLOWERED SCARLET KENNEDIA.

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Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Vexillum recurvum, a carina non reflexum. *Legumen* multiloculare, polyspermum. *Semina* strophiolata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

KENNEDIA *coccinea ;* caule volubili, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis folio ternato longioribus, floribus capitatis.
KENNEDIA *coccinea ;* foliis ternatis : foliolis obovatis, floribus capitatis, leguminibus glabriusculis. *Vent. Malmais,* 105, excluso synonymo Curtisii. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 4. p.* 299.

DESCR. *Stem* climbing, slender, roughish. *Stipules* opposite, small, hairy. *Leaves* ternate, alternate ; *leaflets* obovate, mucronulate, roughish above, pubescent, and veined underneath : very young ones narrow-ovate and acute. *Common petiole* longer than the leaflets, gibbose at the bottom. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, longer than the leaf, roughened by short black hairs. *Flowers* about eight, collected in an umbel-formed capitulum, on short cernuous pedicles. *Calyx* five-toothed, clothed with black hairs : *teeth* subulate. *Corolla* papilionaceous : *vexillum* round-obcordate, much larger than the alæ, scarlet, with a green, marginated spot at the base. *Alæ* connivent, purple, longer than the *carina*. *Stamens* diadelphous $\frac{1}{9}$. *Germen* linear : *style* smooth : *stigma* capitate.

In the early part of this work a species of this genus was published under the name of GLYCINE *coccinea*, which M. VENTENAT quoted as a synonym of this ; but that is a very

very different species, called by Mr. Brown, in the Hortus Kewensis, Kennedia *prostrata*.

This beautiful climber is a native of the South-West coast of New Holland, where it was discovered by Robert Brown, Esq. Raised by Robert Barclay, Esq. at Bury-Hill, in 1824, and communicated in flower in April of the present year.

N.2665.

J. Curtis Del.

Pub. by J. Curtis. Walworth Ju. 1826.

Wm. Lett Sc.

ASTRAGALUS ONOBRYCHIS *var.* TENUIFOLIUS.
RUSSIAN NARROW-LEAVED ONOBRYCHIS.

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Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Legumen plerumque biloculare, gibbum. *Semina* biserialia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ASTRAGALUS *Onobrychis;* caulescens diffusus, pedunculis spicatis, vexillo alis duplo longiore. *Sp. Pl.* 1070. *Willd.* 3. *p.* 1296. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 369. *Jacq. Austr.* 1. *p.* 25. *t* 38.
(β.) tenuifolius. *Vide Fl. Taurico-Cauc.* 3. *p.* 494. *n.* 1482.
ASTRAGALUS *tenuifolius;* caulescens erectus, spicis pedunculatis, vexillo alis duplo longiore. *Hort. Kew. ed. I.* 3. *p.* 73. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 1270.
ASTRAGALUS linearifolius. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 336. *n.* 26.
ONOBRYCHIS *I^ma. Clus. Hist.* 2. *p.* 238.

Seeds of this plant were communicated to Mr. ANDERSON, Curator of the Chelsea Garden, by Dr. FISCHER, from the Gorenki Garden, whose authority we have for stating this to be the variety of ASTRAGALUS *Onobrychis* mentioned by MARSCHALL V. BIEBERSTEIN, in the third volume of his Flora Taurico-Caucasica, above quoted.

Native of Russia. A hardy perennial, flowers in June and July.

N2666.

T Curtis. Del

Pub. by J. Curtis. Walworth. July. 1826.

Waddell Sc.

THYMUS NUMMULARIUS MARJORAM-LEAVED THYME.

****

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Calycis bilabiati faux villis clausa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

THYMUS *nummularius ;* floribus laxe verticillato-capitatis, dentibus calycinis acutis subæqualibus, corollis calyce bis longioribus.

THYMUS *nummularius ;* floribus laxe verticillato-capitatis, calycis limbo concolore, foliis subrotundo-ovatis pilosis ; inferioribus subcordatis, caulibus pilosis, sarmentis repentibus longissimis. *Bieb. Fl. Taur.-Cauc. 3. p.* 403.

THYMUS orientalis majoranæ foliis. *Tournef. Cor. p.* 12 ? ex Bieb.

This species is nearly related to THYMUS *Serpyllum,* but is a much larger plant, and like that, varies exceedingly in being more or less hairy. In our plant, the teeth of the calyx were for the most part purple coloured, which are described as green, except when in fruit. The corolla is nearly twice the length of the calyx. A hardy perennial. Flowers in July and August. Communicated by Mr. ANDERSON from the Chelsea Garden, who raised it from seeds received from Dr. FISCHER.

N 2667.

C. Curtis. Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. July. 1826.

Waddell. Sc.

AZALEA INDICA *var.* γ. CLUSTER-FLOWERED INDIAN AZALEA.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata. *Stamina* receptaculo inserta. *Caps.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AZALEA *indica;* foliis ovato-oblongis acutis villosis, pedunculis aggregatis (solitariisve) terminalibus calycibusque pilosis, corolla campanulata. *Spreng. Syst. Veg.* I. *p.* 628.
AZALEA indica. *Bot. Mag.* 1480, ubi synonyma petenda *Bot. Reg.* 811.
(β.) *Bot. Mag.* 2509.
(γ.) floribus purpureis aggregatis.

This variety of the much admired AZALEA *indica* is less hairy than either of those before published; the flowers are larger and collected together at the extremities of the branches. The flowers are of a fine purple colour; the upper segment spotted in the manner of RHODODENDRON *ponticum,* and, like the first, has ten stamens. These characters would unite it to RHODODENDRON, but, according to KÆMPFER, some of the varieties have only five, and others ten stamens. This species seems indeed to bid defiance to all description; for not only the flowers vary in colour and form, but the leaves of some of them are deciduous, some evergreen, some quite smooth, others hairy, as well as being very differently shaped; some blossom in the spring, others in the autumn.

The drawing of our present subject was taken at the garden belonging to the Horticultural Society, at Chiswick, in May last.

T. 266

Fuller Del

Pub by J. Barker Waltworth July. 1826

Weddell Sc

HELIANTHUS ATRORUBENS. DARK-PURPLE-EYED SUN-FLOWER.

****

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum paleaceum, planum. *Pappus* diphyllus. *Cal.* imbricatus, subsquarrosus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HELIANTHUS *atrorubens ;* foliis oppositis spathulatis crenatis triplinerviis scabris, squamis calycinis erectis longitudine disci. *Sp. Pl.* 1279. *ed. Willd.* 3. *p.* 2245. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 476. *n.* 26. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 129.

HELIANTHUS *atrorubens ;* totus hispidus ; caule superne nudiusculo laxe paniculato, foliis spathulatis ovatis crenatis triplinervibus scabris, squamis calycinis ovato-lanceolatis longitudine disci atropurpurei. *Pursh Fl. Amer. Sept.* 2. *p.* 570. *Bot. Reg.* 508*?* excluso synonymo Bot. Mag.

CORONA SOLIS minor, disco atrorubente. *Dill. Eltham.* 111. *t.* 94.

CORONA SOLIS caroliniana parvis floribus, folio trinervi amplo aspero, pediculo alato. *Martyn Cent.* 20.

In the forty-fifth volume of this work, No. 2020, we gave a figure and description of a HELIANTHUS which appeared to us to be an undescribed species, and to which we gave the name of *diffusus*. This has been since quoted as a synonym of HELIANTHUS *atrorubens* in the Botanical Register. The figure in that work, we suspect to be from the plant we have called *diffusus*, and the description accommodated to both species. We have here given a figure

of

of what we believe to be the *atrorubens* of LINNÆUS; and if so, no two species of the genus can be more distinct in habit; our present plant growing erect, with few leaves at the upper flowering part of the stem, and having remarkably straight, upright, and often branched peduncles; whereas our *diffusus* is a low, spreading, very much branched plant, with axillary, solitary peduncles, and larger flowers; the leaves too are very different in shape, the lower ones in *atrorubens* being contracted towards the base, so as to resemble a winged footstalk, as it is described by MARTYN, and represented in DILLANIUS's figure.

Native of Carolina, Virginia, and Upper Louisiana. Flowers from September to October. Considered as a hardy perennial; but, as MARTYN observes, liable to be destroyed by our severe winters. Communicated by Mr. HODSON, from the Botanical Garden, at Bury St. Edmunds.

N2669.

J. Curtis Del.

Pub by J. Curtis, Walworth July 1st 1811

Weddell Sc.

HELIOTROPIUM CURASSAVICUM. GLAUCOUS TURNSOLE or HELIOTROPE.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hypocrateriformis, 5-fida, interjectis dentibus: fauce nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HELIOTROPIUM *curassavicum;* foliis lanceolato-linearibus glabris aveniis, spicis conjugatis. *Sp. Pl.* 188. *ed. Willd.* 1. *p.* 743. *Persoon. Syn.* 1. *p.* 156. *n.* 16. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 285. *Fl. Peruv.* 2. *p.* 4. *n.* 10. *Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veg.* 4. *p.* 32. *et* 728.

HELIOTROPIUM *curassavicum;* caule herbaceo; foliis suboppositis angusto-lanceolatis obsolete venosis glabris glaucis, spicis conjugatis solitariisve. *Hornem. Hort. Hafn.* 1. *p.* 172. *Lehm. Asper. p.* 34. *n.* 13.

HELIOTROPIUM *curassavicum;* foliis lineari-lanceolatis glaucis glabris obsolete venosis oppositis alternisve, spicis conjugatis compositisve. *Willd. Enum.* 175.

HELIOTROPIUM indicum procumbens glaucophyllon, floribus albis. *Pluk. Alm.* 182. *t.* 36. *f.* 3.

HELIOTROPIUM americanum procumbens, facie Lini umbilicati. *Herm. Parad. p.* 183. *cum. tab. Moris. Hist.* 3. *p.* 452. *Sect.* 11. *t.* 31. *f.* 12. pessima.

HELIOTROPIUM maritimum minus, folio glauco, flore albo. *Sloane Hist.* 1. *p.* 213. *t.* 132. *f.* 3.

HELIOTROPIUM *curassavicum* is a plant of little or no beauty, but there not existing any coloured figure of it, nor any good one at all, we have thought it worth while to

to give a representation of it. It is a weak trailing plant, easily distinguished from the other species of the genus by its smooth glaucous leaves.

Native of the West-Indies and tropical America. Cultivated in the stove, where it will sometimes abide a second or third year, though generally annual, or at most biennial. Flowers from June to August.

Our drawing was taken at the Horticultural Society's Garden at Chiswick, where it was raised in 1823, from seeds brought from Jamaica by Mr. GEORGE DON.

N2670.

Bub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. July 1826.

VALANTIA TAURICA. FRAGRANT VALANTIA.

****

Class and Order.

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA.

Generic Character.

HERMAPHROD. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* 4-partita. *Stam.* 4. *Stylus* bifidus. Sem. 1.

MASC. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* 3- s. 4-partita. *Stam.* 3. vel 4. *Pistillum* obsoletum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VALANTIA *taurica ;* pedunculis multifloris folio brevioribus diphyllis pilosis, foliis quaternis obovato-oblongis reticulato-venosis hirtis margine carinaque hispido-ciliatis, caulibus decumbentibus ramosissimis hispidis, fructibus glabris. *Bieb. Fl. Taur-Cauc.* 2. *p.* 437. *et* 3. *p.* 640.

VALANTIA *taurica ;* foliis quaternis hispidis ellipticis reticulatis, pedunculis ramosis ciliatis bracteatis deflexis, bracteis oblongis, fructibus hispidis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 951.

GALIUM tauricum. *Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veg.* 3. *p.* 250.

RUBIA minor hispanica. *Munt. Phyt. p.* 339, cum. Icone ?

We were informed by our friend Dr. FISCHER, when he was in this country, that this plant is held in much estimation in the Crimea, on account of the fragrance of its flowers. We had no opportunity of ascertaining what was the case in this respect in its cultivated state.

Our drawing was taken in the Chelsea Garden in May, 1820, where it was raised from seeds sent by Dr. FISCHER.

Native of the dry chalky hills in Tauria. With us may be considered as a hardy perennial.

Pub by S. Curtis Walworth Aug 1816.

BANKSIA ÆMULA. RIVAL BANKSIA.

****

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala. *Stamina* apicibus concavis corollæ immersa. *Squamulæ* hypogynæ 4. *Folliculus* ligneus, bilocularis : loculis 1-spermis ; dissepimento libero, bifido. *Amentum* flosculorum paribus tribracteatis. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BANKSIA *æmula ;* foliis lato-linearibus elongatis truncatis profunde serratis : subtus reticulatis glabriusculis, perianthiis sericeis, stigmate capitato exsulco nitido apice tetragono styli duplo crassiore, caule fruticoso. *Brown Prodr. p.* 395. *Lin. Trans.* 10. *p.* 210. *Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veg.* 3. *p.* 442. *Sprengel Syst. Veg.* 1. *p.* 485.
BANKSIA serrata. *White Voy. 222. tab. tertia ?*
BANKSIA serratifolia. *Salisb. Prodr.* 51 *?*
BANKSIA serræfolia. *Knight et Salisb. Prot.* 112 *?*

Our drawing of this rare species of BANKSIA, was taken at the COUNT DE VANDES garden, at Bayeswater, in January, 1825. The gardener informed us he had the name from Mr. BROWN, and it appears to correspond with the Character given in his Prodromus. BANKSIA *æmula* has a near relation to *serrata,* but differs in the leaves being more deeply serrate, and especially in the size and form of the stigma. Its flowering in the winter season may perhaps have occasioned the colour to be greater, than it might have been, had the plant had the enjoyment of more sun.

Our synonyms above quoted are entirely taken from Mr. BROWN.

Pub. by J. Curtis, Walworth, Aug. 1826

HIBBERTIA CORIFOLIA. CORIS-LEAVED HIBBERTIA.

****

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus, in fructu connivens. *Petala* 5, decidua. *Caps.* 3—13, glomeratæ.

Specific Character.

HIBBERTIA *corifolia;* caule fruticoso: ramis diffusis confertissimis, foliis linearibus sessilibus, ovariis ternis glabris.

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, very much branched: *branches* diffuse, slender, flexile, red. *Leaves* linear, sessile, half an inch long, alternate, margins revolute. *Peduncles* terminal, solitary, one-flowered, longer than the leaves, thickened towards the point, bright red, with a single leaf-like *bracte* near the calyx. *Calyx* five leaved: *leaflets* oval, concave, villous, reflexed, but after deflorescence connivent. *Petals* five, obovate, emarginate, very like those of CISTUS *Helianthemum*. *Stamens* from twelve to twenty, four times shorter than the petals, unequally united at the base: *Anthers* oblong. *Ovaries* three, oval, smooth: *styles* divaricate, incurved, green.

The flowers very much resemble those of the dwarf Cistus, and it has been considered as an undescribed species of that genus. From its three divaricate styles, and the resemblance of its foliage to that of HYPERICUM *Coris*, we were at first inclined to consider it as a species of St. John's wort; but a short conversation with our friend Mr. ROBERT BROWN convinced us that it was a true HIBBERTIA, a genus which, in New Holland, seems to occupy the same station as the CISTUS does in Europe.

Hibbertia *corifolia* is an elegant little shrub, and when covered with its bright yellow blossoms, terminating its numerous pensile branchlets, makes a very beautiful appearance.

This genus belongs to the Natural Order of *Dilleniaceæ*, and the present species to De Candolle's second section, adopted from Mr. Robert Brown.

We were favoured with the plant from which our drawing was taken, by our friend Robert Barclay, Esq. of Bury-Hill, who informs us, that he received it from Mrs. Marryatt of Wimbledon House. It was supposed to be from Nepal; but this is uncertain, and it seems more probable that its native country is New Holland. Flowers in the greenhouse, in May and June.

N. 2673.

Drawn by J. Curtis for Wadsworth's Mag 1826.

Widnell sc

COLCHICUM CROCIFLORUM. CROCUS-FLOWERED MEADOW-SAFFRON.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha. Cor. 6-fida: tubo radicato. *Capsulæ* 3, connexæ, inflatæ.

Specific Character.

COLCHICUM *crociflorum ;* spatha pauciflora, laciniis corollæ obtusissimis tubo vix bis brevioribus, foliis lanceolatis.

This COLCHICUM, which appears to us to be an undescribed species, was raised at the Botanical Garden belonging to the Apothecaries' Company. It was one of a selection of roots of the officinal Colchicum had at the Hall from three different counties, from which Mr. ANDERSON informs us, as many different species were produced. The one from which our drawing was taken, was supposed to be collected in the neighbourhood of Hertford, but appears to us to be different from the *autumnale* figured in English Botany. The flower resembles more that of *Byzantinum*, but the tube is much shorter: the foliage is very different, having four or five lanceolate leaves, of a darker colour, growing alternately along the stem, which they sheath at the base.

N2674.

Pub.d by S. Curtis, Walworth, Aug.st 1826.

Nodder del.

SPARTIUM ÆTNENSE. THREE-SEEDED BROOM.

****

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Stigma longitudinale, supra villosum. *Filam.* germini adhærentia. *Cal.* deorsum productus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SPARTIUM *ætnense;* inerme, ramis teretibus striatis propendentibus, foliis linearibus sericeis (caducis), racemis terminalibus, leguminibus subtetraspermis. *Bivon. Stirp. rar. Sicil. man.* 2. *Rafin. Chl. æthn.* ex De Cand.

GENISTA *æthnensis;* erecta ramosissima, foliis paucis linearibus sericeis, racemis terminalibus, petalis glabriusculis longitudine subæqualibus, leguminibus oblique ovatis compressis 2—3-spermis; junioribus pubescentibus. *De Cand. Prodr.* 2. *p.* 150. *n.* 48.

SPARTIUM trispermum. *Smith in Rees Cycl. n.* 5.

DESCR. A small *shrub* with many alternate, rounded, streaked, glaucous, pensile *branches,* in the flowering state altogether without leaves. *Flowers* sweet scented, alternate, nearly sessile, or on very short peduncles, without bractes. *Calyx* five-toothed: *teeth* obtuse, scariose, spreading. *Vexillum* nearly round, emarginate, reflexed: *alæ* shorter by half than the vexillum, bowed. *Carina* equal to the alæ, pubescent, united at the point. *Stamens* all connected. *Style* incurved. *Stigma* capitate.

This shrub very much resembles the SPARTIUM *junceum* or Spanish broom, but is much smaller in all its parts; flowers not half the size, branches much more slender and more glaucous.

SPARTIUM and *Genista* have been long ago united by

JUSSIEU

Jussieu and Lamarck, but while De Candolle has kept Spartium *junceum* distinct, we cannot well separate this so nearly related species from the same genus.

The plant from which our drawing was taken, was communicated in July, 1823, by P. B. Webb, Esq. late of Milford House, Surry. It was raised from seeds given him by M. Bivona, who found it at the foot of Mount Ætna, near Il Milo, and has given a description of it in the work above quoted from Mr. Webb, but which we have not seen.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Aug.st 1826

CORNUS MASCULA. CORNELIAN CHERRY.

****

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucrum 4-phyllum sæpius. *Petala* supera, 4. *Drupa* nuce 2-loculari.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CORNUS *mascula;* arborea, umbellis involucrum æquantibus. *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 171. *Syst. Veg.* 159. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 661. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 143. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 261. *Blackw. Herb. t.* 121. *Schmidt Arb.* 2. *p.* 7. *t.* 63. *Sibth. Fl. Græc. t.* 151.

CORNUS *mascula;* arborea, floribus umbellatis, foliis ovatis. *Scop. Carn. ed.* 2. 1. *p.* 112. cum descriptione optima.

CORNUS *mascula;* arborea, umbellis subaxillaribus, involucris coloratis umbellam subæquantibus, foliis oblongis acutis venosis scabris. *Spreng. Syst. Veg.* 1. *p.* 451.

CORNUS sylvestris mas. *Bauh. Pin.* 447. *Lob. Ic.* 2. 169. *f.* 1.

CORNUS. *Clus. Hist.* 1. *p.* 12. *f.* 3. *Dod. Pempt.* 802.

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby or arborescent, six or eight feet high, but sometimes acquires a much greater altitude: *branches* reclined, covered with a grey bark. *Leaves* opposite, ovate-acuminate, quite entire, dark green on the upper, pubescent and paler on the under side, with parallel veins convergent towards the point. *Involucre* when the fruit was ripe still persistent, 4-leaved; *leaflets* oval, concave. *Footstalks* twice the length of the involucre. *Drupe* elliptical, obtuse at both ends, with an umbilicate apex: *Pulp* juicy, sweet, acidulous and astringent: *Nut* ovate-oblong with four white angles, very hard, bilocular.

The

The *flowers* of this species come out early in the spring before the leaves appear, in small umbels of a yellow colour: but the chief beauty of the plant is when the fruit is ripe. The fruit is eatable and sometimes made into a preserve. There is a variety mentioned with yellow fruit.

Native of the hedges and woods in Austria and several other parts of Europe, and is quite hardy in our climate.

Communicated by Osgood Hanbury Esq. from his garden at Tanner's-End, in September, 1823.

C.M. Curtis Del.

Publ. by S. Curtis Walworth Aug. 1st 1826.

Cassia australis. New-Holland Cassia.

****

Class and Order.

Decandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Antheræ* 3 supremæ steriles; 3 infimæ rostratæ. *Legumen.*

Specific Character.

Cassia *australis;* foliolis duodecim-jugis oblongis obtusis mucronulatis, glandula subulata inter utrumque par, sepalis petalisque obtusis subæqualibus, pedunculis subquadrifloris.

Descr. *Stem* fruticose, erect, simple or very little branched towards the top. *Stipules* two, at the base of the petioles, subulate, incurved. *Leaves* abrupt pinnate: *rachis* channelled: *leaflets* ten or twelve pair, oblong-elliptical, obtuse at both ends, emarginate, with a minute mucro, smooth, about an inch long when full grown. *Glands* erect, subulate, black at the point, one between each pair of the leaflets. *Peduncles* axillary, naked, shorter than the leaf, sometimes growing two together, sometimes single, bearing generally four large golden-yellow flowers. *Pedicels* cernuous, with a small oval *bracte* at the base of each. *Calycine leaflets* round-oval, concave, nearly equal, but two a little the largest. *Petals* obovate, with a short claw, nearly equal. *Stamens* ten: *filaments* very short and thick: *anthers* oblong, all connivent, brown; the lowermost one the longest. *Germen* stipitate, linear, and together with the style curved into a semicircle: *stigma* simple.

This handsome Cassia was raised at Bury-Hill, from seeds received from Mr. Telfair, early in 1824, with an observation, that he had just got them from New Holland.

Mr.

Mr. Barclay also raised the same species from a packet of New Holland seeds, given him by Mr. Stillwell of Dorking. It has been raised also from seeds received from New Zealand.

Has been hitherto cultivated in the greenhouse, where it blossoms in May and June, but has not as yet produced seeds.

The outline figures show the calyx, stamens, and pistil, the petals being removed; and a full-grown leaf.

E D Del

Pubd by J Curtis Walworth Sept 1818

PATERSONIA GLAUCA. LONG-SCAPED PATERSONIA.

****

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hypocrateriformis, regularis: *tubo* gracili: *limbo* 6-partito, laciniis interioribus minutis. *Filamenta* connata. *Stylus* capillaris, apice sæpissime tumido. *Stigmata* 3, laminæformia, indivisa. *Capsula* prismatica. *Sem.* numerosa. R. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PATERSONIA *glauca;* scapo filiformi foliis linearibus striatis longiore, spathis multifloris, laciniis corollæ internis inconspicuis, stigmatibus patulis serrulatis.

PATERSONIA *glauca;* stigmate erecto, styli apice parum incrassato inarticulato, spathis subtrifloris striatis scapoque filiformi fere dimidio breviore glabris, foliis linearibus convexiusculis, marginibus carinaque baseos nudis. *Br. Prodr. Fl. Nov. Holl. p.* 304. *Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veg.* 1. *p.* 404.

PATERSONIA *glauca;* scapo filiformi spathisque striatis, foliis linearibus compressis glaberrimis, stigmatibus erectis obtusis. *Spreng. Syst. Veg.* 1. *p.* 168.

GENOSIRIS fragilis. *Labill. Nov. Holl.* 1. *p.* 13. *t.* 9.

DESC. *Herb* in every part smooth. *Leaves* linear, elongated at the point, striate, at the base broader, compressed and embracing one another distichwise. *Scapes* very slender, often nearly twice the length of the leaves, rounded and very little flattened. *Spathe* terminal, bearing many blue flowers in succession: *Tube* filiform and very brittle:

Limb

Limb spreading: three outer laciniæ oblong-oval, terminated with a small white point: three internal laciniæ erect, very minute, indeed nearly obsolete. *Stamens* three: *filaments* short, united: *anthers* oblong, nearly erect. *Style* overtopping the anthers: *Stigmas* three, petal-formed, spreading, flat, minutely serrate at the edge. *Capsules* several, included within the persistent, 2-valved spathe, and separately covered by thin membranaceous spathelets, nearly an inch long, three-sided, three-celled, with two rows of oval smooth *seeds* in each cell, which are seen through the sides of the capsule.

This is evidently a different species from PATERSONIA *sericea* (supra No. 1041.) nor does it, we are sorry to observe, entirely agree with the characters of *glauca*, as given in BROWN's Prodromus; yet we are not willing unnecessarily to consider it as a distinct species; should it hereafter be thought so, the name of *longiscapa* may be applied to it.

PATERSONIA belongs to LINNÆUS's Natural Order of *Ensatæ*, the *Irideæ* of JUSSIEU. Native of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Island. Raised by ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq. of Bury Hill. Flowers in the greenhouse, in May and June, and produces abundance of blossoms in succession.

N2678.

Pub.by S. Curtis. Walworth. Sep. 1826.

Weinelli

DRACOPHYLLUM GRACILE. SLENDER DRACOPHYLLUM.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. bi- vel ebracteatus. *Cor.* tubulosa, limbo 5-partito, patenti, imberbi. *Stamina* epipetala v. hypogyna. *Squamulæ* 5, hypogynæ. *Capsula* placentis ab apice columnæ centralis pendulis, solutis. R. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DRACOPHYLLUM *gracile;* ramis floriferis spica ovata multoties longioribus, foliis caulinis subulato-lanceolatis patulis recurvisve; rameis appressis. *Brown Prodr. Fl. Nov. Holl. p.* 556. *Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veg.* 4. *p.* 386.

EPACRIS gracilis. *Poir. Encycl. Bot. Suppl.* 2. *p.* 556.

DESCR. A low *shrub,* with straggling branches clothed with lanceolate, recurved *leaves,* sheathing the stem at their base, mucronulate and subpungent, collected at the extremities of the sterile branches into green globular heads. The *peduncles,* or flowering branches, are clothed with closely adpressed, erect, sheathing leaves or bractes. *Flowers* white, collected in terminal, ovate, compact heads, crowned with green, subulate leaves, or bractes. *Calyx* two-bracted, sessile, green, five-leaved: *leaflets* lanceolate, acute, hairy on the outer side and striped on the inner, equal to the tube of the corolla. *Corolla* saucer-shaped: *limb* five-cleft: *laciniæ* spreading, round obovate, with undulate margins: *faux* closed: *tube* cylindrical. *Anthers* included, brown. *Germen* nearly globular, 5-torulose: *style* shorter by half than the tube, smooth: *stigma* capitate

tate. The flowers are sweet-scented, especially in the evening.

DRACOPHYLLUM belongs to the Natural Order of EPACRIDEÆ; is nearly related to EPACRIS, and indeed, according to BROWN, includes the genuine species of that genus, as established by FORSTER, viz. *longifolia* and *rosmarinifolia*; but the plants recorded under *Epacris* have now taken so firm possession of that name, that the learned author has chosen to adopt LABILLARDIERE's; and, the more especially, as FORSTER's plants are known to very few botanists.

DRACOPHYLLUM *gracile* is a native of the south coast of New Holland; and was communicated to us by ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq. early in June, in the present year, having been raised in his garden, at Bury-Hill, that never-failing source of new and rare plants. It continues a long time in blossom, and though straggling in its growth, its fine heads of snow-white flowers make a handsome appearance.

N2679.

I Edwards Del

Pub by S Curtis Walworth . Sep 1816

Weddell Sc.

DAVIESIA ACICULARIS. NEEDLE-LEAVED DAVIESIA.

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Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. angulatus, ebracteatus. *Cor.* papilionacea : *carina* vexillo brevior. *Germ.* pedicellatum, dispermum. *Stylus* strictus. *Stigma* simplex. *Legumen* compressum, angulatum, elastice dehiscens. *Strophiola* seminis postice integra. R. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DAVIESIA *acicularis ;* foliis linearibus revolutis pungentibus strictis denticulato-scabris, floribus axillaribus solitariis. *Smith in Lin. Soc. Tr. 9. p. 255. Sprengel Syst. Veg. 2. p. 352.*

DAVIESIA *acicularis ;* foliis linearibus margine callosis subrevolutis pungentibus strictis denticulato-scabris, floribus axillaribus solitariis brevissime pedicellatis. *Decand. Prodr. Syst. Nat. Veg. 2. p.* 114.

A low, rigid, branched shrub, which bears a multitude of pretty flowers on very short peduncles, in the axils of the leaves, during the months of May and June.

Native of New South Wales. Requires the protection of the greenhouse. Introduced in 1804, by GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq. of Clapham, where our drawing was taken. It is not recorded in the last edition of the Hortus Kewensis, and we doubt if it still exists in any collection in this country. We believe no figure of it has been heretofore published.

N2680.

E.D. Del

Pub by S. Curtis. Walworth Sep 1826.

Waddell Sc.

PULMONARIA PANICULATA. α. BLUE-FLOWERED, PANICLED LUNGWORT.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis, fauce pervia. *Cal.* prismatico-pentagonus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PULMONARIA *paniculata;* foliis caulinis ovatis acutis scabriusculis, floribus paniculatis cernuis, limbo corollæ campanulato.

PULMONARIA *paniculata;* calycibus abbreviatis quinquepartitis hispidis, foliis ovato-oblongis acuminatis pilosiusculis. *Hort. Kew. ed. I^ma* 1. *p.* 181. *ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 293. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 769. *Pursh. Fl. Am. Sept.* 1. *p.* 131.

(α.) *floribus cæruleis.*

(β.) *floribus albis.*

LITHOSPERMUM *paniculatum;* caule erecto glaberrimo, foliis nervosis scabriusculis acuminatis; inferioribus cordato-ovatis longe petiolatis; superioribus ovato-lanceolatis sessilibus, floribus paniculatis, calycibus hispidis. *Sprengel Syst. Veg.* 1. *p.* 547. *Lehm. Asperif.*

At first sight there appears to be a great similarity betwixt PULMONARIA *paniculata* and *davurica* (supra n. 1743); but a little attention shews them to be very distinct, not only in the difference of the foliage which in the former is larger, broader oval, and much more rough, but also in the form of the corolla, the tube in *davurica* being cylindrical and occupying two-thirds of the corolla, which in our present plant is almost globular, and occupies but about a third

third of the whole, the upper part, or limb, being bell-shaped, not cup-shaped as in the former. The segments of the calyx are also longer and more acute. In our description of *P. davurica,* we remarked an approach in that species to SYMPHYTUM ; *P. paniculata,* in its habit, makes another approach to that genus, by having generally two leaves growing together at the base of the panicle.

A hardy perennial. Native of Hudson's Bay. Communicated by ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq. from his collection at Bury-Hill, who received it several years ago from the late Mr. LEE, of Hammersmith. Originally introduced to the Kew Garden, by the late Dr. SOLANDER, in 1778. We believe no figure of it has been before published.

ED Del. Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth Sept. 1826 Weddell Sc

FEUILLÆA PEDATA, *Fem.* FEMALE PEDATE FEUILLÆA.

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Class and Order.

DIŒCIA PENTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

MASC. *Cal.* 5-fidus. *Cor.* 5-fida. *Stam.* 5. *Nect.* filam. 5, conniventia.

FEM. *Cal.* 5-fidus. *Styli.* 5. *Pomum* durum, 3—5-loculare, corticosum.

Specific Character.

FEUILLÆA *pedata ;* foliis pedatis dentato-repandis, seminibus reticulato-venosis. *Smith Mss.*

The FEUILLÆA *pedata* is a native of some part of the East-Coast of Africa, where, we are informed, it was discovered by M. BOJIR, and has been successfully cultivated at the Mauritius. It is said to have spread over a large surface of ground there, producing much fine large fruit, containing each about a hundred seeds, the kernels of which are sweet and good to eat.

CHARLES TELFAIR, Esq. superintendent of the Royal Garden at the Mauritius, a most zealous collector of subjects of natural history, especially of seeds, bulbs, and plants from Madagascar and the East-Coast of Africa, to whom the splendid collection at Bury-Hill is indebted for so many of its rarities, sent seeds of this plant to Mr. BARCLAY, in June, 1825, from which our present subject was raised and planted out in the stove about the latter end of October, and has grown so vigorously, that the gardener informs us, one of its shoots is now fifty-six feet in length. In June last, one year after the seed was sown, it produced several blossoms; but for want of the male

male plant, the germens fell off soon after the decay of the flower.

Feuillæa belongs to the Natural Order of *Cucurbitaceæ*, and is named in commemoration of Father Feuillée, a celebrated astronomer and botanist. The *Stem* is angular, climbing, or, when unsupported, probably prostrate like a gourd. *Leaves* alternate, pedate, of five oblong-oval leaflets, with waved, and distantly toothed margins, pointed at both ends: the hinder ones two-lobed. *Tendrils* axillary or lateral, divided, longer than the petiole. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, one-flowered, recurved. *Germen* inferior, enlarged and torulose at the base, lessening upwards, ten-grooved, apparently three-celled, with numerous ovules, in two rows in each cell. *Calyx* superior, very small, five-toothed, brown-purple. *Corolla* campanulate: *petals* five, distinct, wedge-shaped, with fimbriate, pubescent margins. *Style* thick: *Stigma* five-lobed. Imported *Seed* nearly orbicular, compressed, about the size of a Windsor-bean, a little broader from side to side, than from base to point, covered with a reticulate-veined coat. When rubbed, the plant gives out a nauseous scent.

Our friend Sir James E. Smith, being fortunately on a visit at Bury-Hill, at the time this plant was in flower, determined it to be an undescribed species of Feuillæa, and proposed the name and character which we have adopted.

The following extract of his letter to Robert Barclay, Esq. concerning his investigation of the genus, will, we doubt not, be acceptable to our botanical readers.

"I found myself immediately embarrassed by numerous mistakes of Linnæus and others, but these concern the original species only. F. *scandens* Lin. Sp. Pl. 1457, to which Linnæus referred Trichosanthes, n. 1. of Browne's Jamaica, 354, as well as his own Trichosanthes *punctata*, Sp. Pl. 1432, both different plants from it and from each other. He judged them one species, consisting of two varieties, figured by Burmann in Plumier's Icones, t. 209 and 210; but afterwards, in the 10th edition of his Syst. Naturæ, v. 2. 1292, he separated them, by the names of *trilobata* and *cordifolia*. I obtained, by special favour at Paris, a leaf of each, gathered in South America, by Plumier himself. These are distinct from any thing ever seen by Linnæus; his F. *trilobata*, as well that of the Banksian Herbarium being Browne's Trichosanthes, n. 1. above mentioned, and no Feuillæa at all.

"Whether Plumier's tab. 209 and 210 be distinct species

cies I much doubt, and should rather reduce them to one, by the name of *cordifolia*, as marked by Linnæus, in his copy of Browne, p. 374. the latter author considering them as one species. They are indubitably the type of the genus Feuillæa (Nhandiroba of Plumier's Genera, p. 20. t. 27, under which name, an intermediate three-lobed variety, less elongated at the base, like the upper leaf in Plumier's t. 210, is figured, in Piso and Marcgrave's Brasil, p. 46). See also Sloane's Jamaica, v. 1. 200. n. 22."

" Feuillæa *pedata* may be defined (as above), and if the varieties above mentioned are considered as one species, it may be thus distinguished.

" Feuillæa *cordata;* foliis simplicibus, seminibus suberosis lævibus.

" These characters are sufficient, unless the latter species should be divided, as in Syst. Nat. ed. 10."

N2682.

C. Curtis Del.

Pub. by J. Curtis. Walworth Sept. 1826.

LUPINUS MUTABILIS. CHANGEABLE-FLOWERED LUPIN.

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Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus. *Antheræ* 5 oblongæ ; 5 subrotundæ. *Legumen* coriaceum, torulosum, compressum.

Specific Character and Synonym.

LUPINUS *mutabilis :* fruticosus, foliolis septenis obovato-oblongis, floribus verticillatis, calycis appendiculati labio superiore emarginato ; inferiore integro, leguminibus trispermis.

LUPINUS *mutabilis ;* fruticosus, erectus, ramosus : ramis patentibus glaucis glabris, foliis digitatis glaucescentibus : foliolis 7—9 spathulato-lanceolatis obtusiusculis subtus subpubescentibus, calycibus subverticillatis inappendiculatis : labio superiore bifido ; inferiore carinato acuto integro. *Sweet Br. Flower Garden,* 130.

DESCR. *Stem* fruticose, quite smooth, branched. *Peduncles* upright, long, rounded. *Leaves* digitate ; *leaflets* seven (sometimes nine), obovate-oblong, obtuse, mucronate. *Flowers* fragrant, verticillate, from three to five in a whorl ; *pedicels* inserted somewhat irregularly, so as to render the whorls sometimes imperfect : *Calyx* two-lipped : *Upper lip* emarginate : *Lower-lip* entire, acute : both nearly equal, applied closely to the Corolla, furnished at its base with two small, villous, reddish appendixes or bracteoles, which soon fall off. *Vexillum* nearly orbicular with reflexed sides, white more or less tinged with purple, base yellow. *Alæ* broad, equal in length to the vexillum, concealing the boat-shaped acute *Carina*. *Filaments*, the upper half free, connected below. *Germen* smooth : *stigma* villous. *Legumen* slightly

slightly pubescent, with short closely adpressed hairs, margins undulated, between two and three inches long, and above half an inch wide. *Seeds* mostly three, white, smooth, nearly globular, small in proportion to the cavities in which they are contained.

Mr. David Cameron, the head Gardener at Bury Hill, has not as yet succeeded in keeping it through the winter, in the open air, but is not without hopes that he may be more successful next year.

This elegant and fragrant species was raised from seeds received by Mr. Barclay from Begota, Columbia, and communicated in flower, in August, 1825. The pod was added in July, 1826. May be propagated by cuttings as well as by seeds.

N 2683.

Sowerby Del. Pub.d by S. Curtis Wadsworth Sept. 1826. Wadsworth Sc

HESPERIS GRANDIFLORA. LARGE-FLOWERED DAME'S-VIOLET.

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Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Generic Character.

Siliqua tetragona vel anceps. *Stigma* subsessile, lobis conniventibus. *Cotyledones* incumbentes, planæ. *Calyx* clausus.

Specific Character.

HESPERIS *grandiflora ;* foliis radicalibus oblongo-ovatis obtusis ; caulinis lanceolatis, racemis multifloris congestis, pedicellis patentibus calyce longioribus.

This beautiful undescribed species of Hesperis was communicated by our friend AYLMER BOURKE LAMBERT, Esq. seven or eight years ago, from his garden at Boyton ; but our memoranda having been mislaid, we are not now able to state its native Country or any further particulars.

N2684.

W[illegible] Lei. Pub. by Sam.l Curtis, Walworth, Oct.1826. Wed.del.&sc.

CRINUM PROCERUM. TALL RANGOON CRINUM.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Supra 2606*.—*Vide* 2292 *et* 2463.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CRINUM *procerum;* bulbo crasso, breviter columnari; foliis suberectis, quinquepedalibus, 6-uncias latis, margine lævi; scapo viridi, sub-bipedali; spathâ marcescente; umbellâ 15—25-florâ; pedunculo et germine semuncialibus, viridibus; tubo quinqueunciali, viridi; limbo sub-quinqueunciali, albo, extus pallidè rubro striato; genitalibus rubris basi albâ; stylo filamentis breviore; stigmate parvulo, albo.

CRINUM procerum. *Dr. Carey Mss. Nobis in Appendice p. 22. et Supra Spec. Enum.* 2231. W. H.

This fine CRINUM, amongst the first in magnitude, is a native of the Birman Empire, in the neighbourhood of Rangoon, from whence it was brought into cultivation by Dr. CAREY, to whose kindness we are indebted for bulbs thereof, transmitted to the Spofforth collection from Calcutta. He informs us, that it thrives there freely, increasing in the same manner as C. *pedunculatum* and the Bengal *amœnum*, by the splitting of the main bulb into two equal parts. It is remarkable for its thick short columnar stem, and its tall broad upright leaves. Its flowers are very like those of the mules between C. *canaliculatum* and *capense*. It is impatient of damp in confined air, and the bulbs first sent were thus lost.

We have been lately favoured with a bulb of Dr. CAREY's C. *verecundum*,

C. *verecundum*, which is round, and about the size of *amœnum*. He states it to increase so slowly, that he possesses but one other bulb of it, probably the only other in cultivation. He has also sent us two spontaneous mule Crina, produced in his garden, one from *Capense*, the other from *Canalifolium*. The greater part of the known Crina being now collected in his garden, it must be expected that they will frequently intermix their pollen. To the 30 hybrid Crina, enumerated p. 2592 and append. p. 27, may be added some in the stove of Anthony Bacon, Esq. from *zeylanicum*, apparently by *erubescens*, though his gardener, as we think, erroneously states them to be by *amabile*. C. *zeylanico-pedunculatum* has flowered at Highclere, having in every respect the appearance of an inferior variety of *amabile*, with smaller and paler flowers, fully confirming our suspicion that *amabile* is a mule, between *Zeylanicum* and some large species, probably *procerum*. We have found the pollen of *Amabile*, *augustum*, and *submersum* always sterile. In our account of C. *macrocarpon*, *p.* 2231, by an error of the press, Ranjoor is printed for Rangoon. The feature by which Crina, when not in flower, may be most easily distinguished, is, the point of the leaf, which varies very little in different individuals of the same species, or the same hybrid intermixture. From the point of the leaf we decide, that Mr. Bacon's mules cannot be by *amabile*. Few plants exceed in beauty C. *Scabro-capense* planted out against the front wall of a stove, where it will produce about five flower-stems yearly, with fifteen or eighteen flowers on each. We have often had seed from mules between the old Crina and the portion *longifoliæ* of the plants united to Crinum from Amaryllis, but no advance to fructification from mules between *longifoliæ* and *ornatæ*; which shews how little those, who resisted their union with Crinum and retained them in genus Amaryllis, understood their real affinities. *W. H.*

N 2685.

ISMENE CALATHINA. BASKET-FLOWERED ISMENE.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Scapus solidus. *Corona* staminifera. *Tubus* curvatus, cylindricus. *Filamenta* brevia, tria in coronam deflexa, tria inferiora implexè conniventia. *Semina* carnosa, rotunda, viridia.

Plantæ Americanæ, foliis autumno depereuntibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ISMENE *calathina;* bulbo subrotundo, foliis $2\frac{1}{2}$-pedalibus viridibus, sub-obtusis, $2\frac{1}{2}$-uncias latis, infra vaginantibus. Scapo viridi, rhomboideo, bipedali; spathâ viridi, triunciali; umbellâ 4-florâ bracteatâ; germine trigono, sessili; tubo $4\frac{1}{2}$-unciali, cylindrico, curvato, costato, sulcato, viridi; laciniis 4-uncialibus, albis; tribus externis viridi apiculatis, $\frac{5}{8}$-unciæ latis; internis obtusis, canaliculatioribus, angustioribus; coronâ triunciali, extus albâ, intus viridi-costatâ et inferne virente, lobis sex interstamineis, unciam latis, barbatis, erosis, reflexis; filamentis albis, infra viridibus, decurrentibus; antheris brevibus, aureis, incumbentibus; stylo declinato apice recurvato, limbo parum breviore, apicem versùs virescente; stigmate rotundato, parvulo; capsulâ trigonâ, trisulcâ, trivalvi.

PANCRATIUM calathiforme. *Redoutè liliac.* 353.

PANCRATIUM calathinum. *Bot. Reg.* 215, *figurâ pessimâ.*

ISMENE calathina. *Nobis in Append. p.* 46. W. H.

The genus ISMENE is distinguished from HYMENOCALLIS and PANCRATIUM by a curved tube, and round green seeds, and from Hymenocallis by its short conniving filaments, of which

which the upper three dip into the cup. The filaments of Pancratium connive, and we have seen them dip in a broad-leaved variety of P. *maritimum;* but those of Hymenocallis are lax and diffuse. The seeds of Pancratium are black and testaceous; of Hymenocallis green, fleshy, and oblong. Seedlings of Hymenocallis come to maturity in a year or two, those of Ismene and Pancratium are very tedious and will not flower for many years. The figure of this plant in the *Bot. Reg.* is very inaccurate; the tube and the lobes of the crown are improperly represented straight instead of curved. The curvature of its tube is, however, very decided, and forms an important generic feature. The species of Ismene are, 1. *Amancaes;* 2. *calathina;* 3. *nutans;* which last is figured in this work, No. 1561, under the name of P. *calathinum,* which was afterwards corrected. It is also the P. *narcissiflorum* of Jacquin. We suspect the statement, that *nutans* came from Brazil, to be inaccurate. It was brought over from South Carolina by Fraser, under the name of P. *fluitans*. I. *Calathina* comes from Brazil, Buenos Ayres, and Chili. The genus Ismene requires complete rest and drought in the winter; it thrives in the greenhouse, if not started too early in the season, better than in the stove. The leaves of Ismene *calathina* are blunter than those of *Amancaes*. W. H.

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a. The whole plant diminished. *b*. a seed.

HABRANTHUS ADVENA.

We have flowered the Chilian A. *advena,* supra No. 1125, imported with Phycella *ignea,* and we are satisfied that it belongs to the genus Habranthus, though it differs a little from the species of the Eastern coast. *W. H.*

N.2686.

W Herbert Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Wadworth. Oct 1816.

Waddell Sc.

BROMELIA ZEBRINA. WHITE-BARRED BROMELIA.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Vide supra, No. 2392.

Specific Character.

BROMELIA *zebrina;* caudice brevi, durissimo, stolonifero, parasitico; foliis tripedalibus, 3-uncias latis, canaliculatis, obtusis, dentato-spinosis, albo transversè temere striatis; caule albo, farinoso, nutante; bracteis pluribus sexuncialibus, latis, pulcherrimè roseis; floribus 15—30 pendentibus, sessilibus, laxè spicatis; calyce albo, farinoso, 3-partito; laciniis $\frac{3}{8}$-unciæ longis, obtusis, basi tubulosâ, glandulosâ; corollâ viridi-luteâ, $2\frac{1}{4}$-unciali, breviter revolutâ, squamis sex laciniarum basi affixis; genitalibus fasciculatis, cæruleo-virescentibus; stylo $2\frac{1}{4}$-unciali, staminibus longiore; stigmate lobis tribus $\frac{1}{4}$-uncialibus; filamentis tribus cæteris brevioribus, inter squamas altiùs insertis, aliis tribus longioribus inter corollæ lacinias sumino calycis tubo insidentibus; antheris sub-$\frac{3}{4}$-uncialibus, filiformibus, viridescentibus, obliquè insidentibus; germine sub-$\frac{3}{4}$-unciali, albo, farinoso, gibbosè costato, subtus concavo, dorso rotundato, lateribus gibbosis; ovulis numerosis, circiter triginta in loculis singulis. *W. H.*

This beautiful parasite was cut with a portion of the wood from the stem of a great tree in the neighbourhood of Rio Janeiro. Its hard and knotty stumps adhere inseparably to the trunk, at least they are not easily parted by a hammer and chisel. By the posture of the leaves when imported

imported, the plant seems to have grown upon the side of a nearly upright trunk. Another species with similar bractes and pendulous spike, but differing widely in other respects, accompanied it from the same quarter, but did not survive the voyage. Our plant flowered in the stove at Spofforth, in June, being planted in a small pot of peat on a warm flue. The growth of the inflorescence is singularly rapid. Twenty-four hours after its point had emerged from the leaves, it was in the state represented in our sketch. Our dissection shews the scales and insertion of the filaments. The scales of this genus have been inaccurately stated to alternate with the filaments. There is certainly a scale between each two; but the scales are in fact the bifid termination of the lobes of the horny tube of the calyx, which adhere to the segments of the corolla. Three of the filaments are inserted between the pairs of scales into the lobes of the tube, three lower down between the laciniæ and lobes which adhere to them into the mouth of the tube.

The leaves of this species are most singularly barred at uncertain intervals with white. *W. H.*

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a. Section shewing the inside of the tube of the calyx, the scales, and the insertion of the filaments. *b*. the whole flower.

W. Hooker del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Oct. 1826.

Wrankle sc.

PHYCELLA IGNEA, *var.* β. GLAUCA. FIERY PHYCELLA, GLAUCOUS-LEAVED VARIETY.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Scapus cavus. *Germen* pedunculo declinatum, trigonum, triloculare. *Tubus* brevis, declinatus, arctus. *Corolla* angustè campanulata, laciniis convolutè imbricantibus. *Filamenta* summo tubo inserta, decurrentia, apice sursum curvata, interna longiora, majora. *Stylus* devexè porrectus. *Stigma* simplex apice fimbriato. *Ovula* biseriatim cumulata, complanata. *Antheræ* breves, versatiles, incumbentes.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHYCELLA *ignea*, bulbo oblongo nigro; foliis obtusis, canaliculatis, pedalibus, semunciam latis; scapo purpurascente; spathâ marcescente; pedunculis 1—2-uncialibus; germine viridi, loculis 26-spermis; corollâ infra luteâ, supra saturatè coccineâ; genitalibus corollâ longioribus, supra coloratis; polline aureo; filamentorum exteriorum basi aculeis binis subulatis in fauce tubi positis munitâ.

(α.) foliis viridibus.

AMARYLLIS ignea *Bot. Reg.* 809.

PHYCELLA ignea, *ib.* 928. *p.* 2.

AMARYLLIS cyrtanthoeides, *supra* 2399 ?

(β.) glauca.

Several roots of var. β, the subject of this article, were sent to Spofforth by R. GOWEN, Esq. who received them from Valparaiso. Our specimen is from the nursery of Mr. MACKAY, who has imported many of them from St. Jago. The bulb from which the figure of var. α. was made in the Bot. Reg. is now in the Spofforth collection, and differs in having green leaves, rather more channelled; in both they

are

are tipped with red when young, and we perceive no difference in the flowers. The bulbs require complete rest in winter. The filaments, which correspond with the outer petals, are furnished with two little awl-shaped processes, adhering to their base, at the mouth of the tube. They appear to us to be modifications of the membrane, like the beard in Hippeastrum, and we think it very doubtful whether species will not be found in which they will be wanting, and we cannot agree with Mr. LINDLEY, who calls them six sterile additional filaments, and gives them a most important place as such, in the generic character. For the same reason, we did not mention in our appendix, the processes or modifications of the membrane in LYCORIS *aurea*, and in genus Pyroleirion, because we could not rely upon them as generic features.

PHYCELLA belongs to the division Hippeastriformes (see Amaryllidearum synopsis, supra 2606*) and will stand between Zephyranthes and Clinanthus. In the Coll. Bot. Mr. LINDLEY quoted Clinanthus *luteus*, as a synonym to Chlidanthus *fragrans*, and the editor of the Bot. Reg. following him, accused us of having made two genera of one plant. Clinanthus *luteus* (Panc. *luteum*, Pavon in Herb. Lambert.) is, however, quite distinct from Chlid. *fragrans*, in proof of which, we deposited our specimen of the latter, in Mr. LAMBERT's herbarium, where the difference has been fully recognized. We may take this opportunity of observing, that we were also unjustly accused (Bot. Reg. p. 611.) of having mistaken particles of pollen, for fimbriæ on the stigma of LYCORIS *aurea*. The representation in our appendix is, however, perfectly correct: we have re-examined the plant, and the fimbriæ are visible even to the naked eye, looking like fine down. AMARYLLIS *Cyrtanthoeides* (supra 2399), is, undoubtedly, a Phycella; our specimen was evidently in a sickly state, and we cannot now distinguish it from *ignea*, var. *α*. *W. H.*

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a. The flower with the laciniæ stripped off. *b*. section the inside of the tube and the bristles. *c*. the inside of one cell. *d*. particle of pollen magnified. *e*. one of the bristles magnified, no ways resembling a filament.

N2688.

W. Hewbert del.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, Oct. 1816.

Waddell Sc.

CRINUM CAPENSE, *var.* RIPARIA. CAPE CRINUM, BLACK RIVER VARIETY.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Supra 2606*.—*Vide* 2292 *et* 2463.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CRINUM *capense*, bulbo ovatè elongato; foliis loratis, tenuissimè elongatis, canaliculatis, glaucis, margine scabris; scapo 2—3-pedali; umbellâ 2—17-florâ; pedunculis 1—3-uncialibus; tubo flaccidè curvato; limbo augustè infundibuliformi tubo breviore; stylo filamentis longiore; germine polyspermo.

CRINUM capense, *supra* 2121. 5. *Nobis in App. p.* 23.

CRINUM longifolium. *Thunb. prod.* 59.

AMARYLLIS longifolia, *supra* 661. *L' Heritier Sert. Angl.* 13. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 419. *ed.* 2. 2. 227. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 364, *ejusd. coll.* 4. 205. *ejusd. fragm.* 3. *t.* 2. *fig.* 1. *Redouté liliac.* 347. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 56. (excluso Linnæo cum synonymis suis *Ammocharin falcatam* intelligente) *Ker j. sc. and the A.* 2. 366. *Bot. Reg.* 546.

AMARYLLIS bulbisperma. *Burm. Prod.* 9.

AMARYLLIS capensis. *Miller Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 12.

(α.) rubro-suffusa. *Supra* 661.

(β.) alba.

(γ.) albescens, livido-striata.

(δ.) riparia. *Bot. Reg.* 546.

AMARYLLIS riparia. *Burchell Catal. Mss.*

CRINUM riparium, *nobis in App.* 23.

OBS.—*var.* γ. *maxima* cit. Bot. Reg. 546, *ib. cum fig.* 303. *v. longiflora, nobis in append. Crinum longiflorum, proculdubio hybrida est inter C. capense* et *erubescens.* W. H.

This

This beautiful plant was found by Mr. BURCHELL on the banks of the Nu-gariep, or Black-river, lat. 29° 30′ S. long. 24° 48′ E. growing in situations similar to those occupied by the common yellow flag (Iris *Pseudacorus*), and frequently under water when the river rises above its usual level. We considered it at first to be distinct from C. *Capense*, the imported plant having fewer-seeded cells and a trifid stigma; but in our specimen, a seedling raised from it, we find the obtuse dilated stigma, and we have seen a seedling from C. *capense*, *α*, in which the ovules were much less numerous than usual. C. *capense* has generally about thirty ovules in each cell, var. *riparia* not above fourteen. *Riparia*, if not a distinct species, is a permanent local variety, reproducing itself by seed. It is called *minor* in the Bot. Reg. from a weak specimen; but our plant, though a seedling, flowering for the first time, has leaves near four inches wide, the scape near a yard high, and peduncles three times as long as there represented. It flowered in the open border at Spofforth in June, and again in July.

AMARYLLIS *longifolia* (supra 661) is indubitably a CRINUM, and interbreeds freely with the various individuals of that extensive genus, but with no other plant. The statement p. 661, that its seeds resemble those of A. *vittata* is quite unfounded; they are similar to those of other Crina. The name *longifolia* was not intended for this plant by LINNÆUS, and had been applied to an oriental CRINUM by Dr. ROXBURGH; we therefore adopted MILLER's name, *Capense*. It is very hardy; we have seen the water frozen three inches thick for a fortnight, in a shallow pond, round the neck of the bulb, without materially injuring it. The mules which will be probably soon obtained, between this fine variety and *pedunculatum*, will much resemble *amabile*, and will flower in the open ground. W. H.

N°2689.

POTENTILLA ATRO-SANGUINEA. DEEP BLOOD-COLOURED POTENTILLA.

***

green; all are hairy. *Petals* longer than the calyx, obcordate, large and showy, and of that brilliant deep bright blood-red colour which no pencil can imitate and no words describe. *Stamens* twenty, placed with great regularity, three at the base of each inner calycine segment, and one at the base of each petal: *Filament* purple: *Anther* black; *pollen* bright yellow. *Germens* fifteen to twenty, yellowish. *Styles* long, filiform, purple.

This charming plant, which, in the brilliancy of its blossoms far exceeds those of P. *nepalensis* of the Exotic Flora, was noticed, under the description of that species, as existing in Mr. Lambert's Herbarium. About the same period, it was published by Mr. Loddiges, in his Botanical Cabinet, under the name here adopted.

Our gardens are indebted for the seeds of this plant to the excellent Dr. Wallich. It should be protected in the winter under a common frame: but it blossoms freely in the summer months in the open air, and will, probably, eventually prove quite hardy in our climate:—and, certainly, a more truly ornamental plant can scarcely be conceived. Like the P. *nepalensis*, this is also a native of Nepal, being found, as stated by Mr. Don, at Gosaingthan.

Fig. 1. Stamens. 2. A pistil,—magnified.

W.H. del.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, Nov.1826

GLOXINIA HIRSUTA. HAIRY GLOXINIA.

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Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

(Nat. Ord.—PEDALINEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Cal. superus, 5-phyllus. *Cor.* campanulata : limbo obliquo. *Filamenta* cum rudimento quinti imo tubo corollæ inserta. *Caps.* 1-locularis. *Recept.* 2, biloba, lateribus inserta.

Specific Character and Synonym.

GLOXINIA *hirsuta* ; foliis ovato-rotundatis rugosis hispidis crenatis, scapis aggregatis unifloris, corolla infundibuliformi.

GLOXINIA hirsuta. *Lindl. in Bot. Reg. t.* 1004.

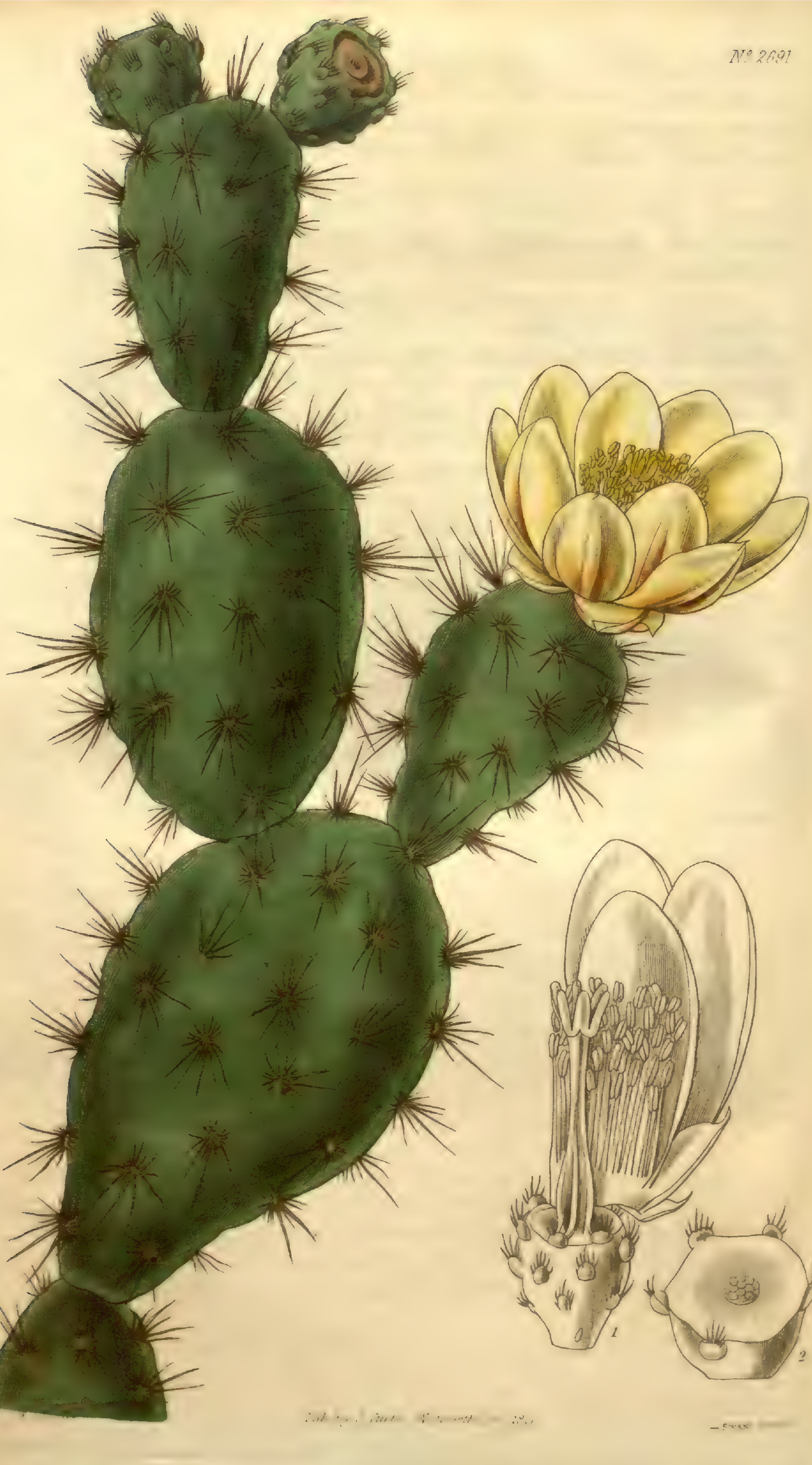
DESCR. *Leaves*, according to Mr. HENRY SHEPHERD, springing almost immediately from the root, and lying horizontally upon the ground, shortly petiolated, four to six inches long, ovato-rotundate, rugose with the numerous anastomosing veins, and, upon the surface, as well as the margin, clothed with white, long, and rather rigid hairs, the margin itself coarsely crenated. *Flowers* springing in clusters from the root, three or four rising and expanding at the same time, each upon a *scape* of about two inches in length, which is hispid all round. *Calyx* inferior, tubular below, hispid, five-lobed, the lobes lanceolate, erecto-patent. *Corolla* between two and three inches long, infundibuliform, pale blue and pubescent externally, the *limb* spreading, five-lobed, the two upper lobes smaller, the three inferior ones large, all with dark veins : the interior of the tube is yellowish, with darker spots. *Stamens* four, didynamous, included ; *filament* curved ; *anthers* united in pairs, somewhat

what kidney-shaped, one-celled, white. *Germen* half superior, ovate, hairy, surrounded by five small glands, tapering upwards into the glabrous, filiform, white *style*, which is as long as the tube of the corolla. *Stigma*, dilated peltate, white.

Communicated from the collection of Mrs. Arnold Harrison, at Aigburgh, near Liverpool, by Mr. Henry Shepherd. It was introduced to our country from Brazil, by William Harrison, Esq. of Rio.

The plant has the habit of *Gloxinia*, but it has neither the same shaped corolla, nor the fifth barren filament of that genus. The form of the *corolla*, indeed, corresponds with that of the East Indian *Cyrtandra* of Dr. Jack, in the fourteenth volume of the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, p. 25: but there, two of the stamens are always imperfect. Perhaps when we shall become acquainted with the fruit of this rare plant, it will be found to constitute a genus different from any hitherto published. It requires the heat of the stove.

Fig. 1. Corolla laid open and somewhat magnified. 2. Back view. 3. Front view of the Anthers. 4. Pistil, with the glands at the base.—All more or less magnified.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2

CACTUS POLYANTHOS FREE-FLOWERING CACTUS.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.— NOPALEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Cal. e squamis numerosis, imbricatis, superus. *Petala* numerosa calyci inserta, interiora majora, basi coalita. *Stigma* multifidum. *Bacca* umbilicata, unilocularis, polysperma. Semina intra pulpam nidulantia. DIV. OPUNTIÆ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CACTUS *polyanthos;* articulis obovatis spinis subtenuibus, majoribus subulato-setaceis (fuscescentibus) patulis, minoribus circinnatis setaceis.
OPUNTIA polyanthos. *Haw. Syn. Pl. Succ. p.* 100.
CACTUS Opuntia polyanthos. *De Cand. Plantes Grasses, t.* 138.
CACTUS Opuntia, γ, polyanthos. *Pers. Syn. Pl. v. 2. p.* 23.

DESCR. *Stems,* in our plant, two to three feet high, proliferously branched: *joints* from two to four inches long, obovate, compressed, dark green, with numerous clusters of spines of two kinds, the largest five to eight in number and four or six lines long, subulato-setaceous, standing out in a very patent manner, the smaller ones are short, setaceous, and form a circle around the base of the larger ones. The *Flowers* are rather large, showy, terminal, in our specimens one or two on a joint, in DE CANDOLLE's figures many are represented from the same joint. *Calyx; scales* small, brownish, but gradually passing into the large sulphur-yellow petals of the corolla. *Stamens* numerous, erect, shorter than the petals, united at the base along

along with the base of the petals and calyx. *Anthers* oblong, yellow. *Germen* large, obovate, fleshy, with scattered, distant, ciliated, fleshy scales. *Style* swollen and angular at the base, the rest columnar, scarcely reaching to the top of the stamens. *Stigma* of six, nearly erect, yellow segments or rays.

A native probably of South America, and, we believe, an old inhabitant of our stoves, where it flowers in the month of July, more readily than most of the species of the genus.

Professor De Candolle, who made it a variety of the old Cactus *Opuntia*, nevertheless considered that it ought, probably, to rank as a species. With us, it is constant to all the marks described and figured by M. De Candolle, except in having a considerable number of flowers crowning the stem; a circumstance perhaps attributable to the greater luxuriance of his plant.

De Candolle observes that this specics and all its affinities possess a great degree of irritability in the stamens, if touched or shaken when the blossoms are in perfection.

Fig. 1. Flower, with part of the Calyx and Corolla removed to shew the stamens and pistil. 2. Section of the germen.—Both magnified.

W. H. del

Pub by S. Curtis Walworth Nov 1826.

CACTUS PHYLLANTHUS. SPLEENWORT-LEAVED CACTUS.

Ph. Haatii - vide Schumann. Monogr.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—CACTI. Div. PHYLLANTHI.)

Generic Character.

Cal. e squamis numerosis imbricatis, superus. *Petala* numerosa calyci inserta, interiora majora, basi coalita. *Stigma* multifidum. *Bacca* umbilicata, polysperma. *Semina* intra pulpam nidulantia.

Frutices *pingues, aphylli, sæpius articulati, spinosi vel fasciculatim pilosi, raro nudi, compressi vel angulati.* Flores *plerisque magni, speciosi.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CACTUS *phyllanthus ;* caulibus articulatis plano-compressis ramosis sinuato-serratis nudis, tubo floris gracili longissimo, limbo æquali laciniis lineari-lanceolatis (albis.)

CACTUS phyllanthus. *Linn. Sp. Pl. p.* 670. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 2. *p.* 946. *Ait. Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. *v.* 3. *p.* 180. *De Cand. Pl. Grasses. t.* 145.

EPIPHYLLUM Phyllanthus. *Haw. Syn. Succ. p.* 197. *Ejusd. Suppl. p.* 84.

CEREUS Scolopendrii folio brachiato. *Dill. Hort. Elth. v.* 1. *p.* 73. *t.* 64. *f.* 74.

PHYLLANTHUS americana sinuosis foliis, &c. *Plukn. Phyt. t.* 247. *f.* 5.

DESCR. *Plant* two to three feet high, jointed and branched in a proliferous manner, leafless, and destitute of fascicles of hairs or spines; *joints* compressed, linear or linear-lanceolate, fleshy, the margins deeply sinuato-serrate,

serrate, the teeth, or serratures very large, obtuse; the centre having a thickened rib, which is somewhat woody. From the sinus of the upper serratures the flower appears, solitary, sessile: its base is a long cylindrical, greenish, fleshy *tube*, swollen below, where it forms the germen, and clothed with distant scattered small reddish scales, which, as well as the outer (eight or ten) greenish segments of the perianth are considered as the calyx. *Petals* forming the limb or extremity of the tube, and there spreading, linear-lanceolate, pure white, fragrant. *Stamens* very numerous, but inserted in a single series at the mouth of the tube, as long as the corolla, nearly erect. *Germen* inferior, fleshy, ovate; *style* much longer than the tube, rose colour, terminated by the yellow spreading *stigma* of about thirteen rays.

Cultivated in the British gardens, according to Hortus Kewensis, since the year 1710; yet its flowers are, I believe, rarely produced, and the few figures that do exist of it in that state, give no idea of the delicacy and beauty of the blossom. Dillenius's plate has the flowers with a longer tube, indeed, but with the corolla infinitely smaller than in our plant: the same may be said of De Candolle's representation in the *Plantes Grasses*. Plukenet's figure, indifferent as is its execution, gives a better idea of the proportions of the flower than either of those now mentioned.

During the present summer (1826), owing probably to a long course of uninterruptedly fine and dry weather, we have had more species of Cactus flowering in the stoves of the Glasgow Botanic Garden than we ever remember to have seen before: and among them, in the month of July, the present species bore three blossoms, each opening in successive evenings, and with amazing quickness, at about eight o'clock in the evening, closing between three and four in the morning, and yielding a most agreeable, but not very powerful, odour. The same flower never expands a second time.

Fig. 1. Anther. 2. Stigma,—magnified.

W. H. del.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, Nov. 1826.

SWAN.

LOBELIA CORYMBOSA. CORYMBOSE AFRICAN LOBELIA.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—CAMPANULACEÆ. *Sect. II.* BR.)

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala, irregularis. *Antheræ* cohærentes. *Capsula* infera, 2- s. 3-locularis.

Specific Character.

LOBELIA *corymbosa;* glabra, caule debili angulato ramoso, foliis superioribus lineari-spathulatis inferioribus rotundatis in petiolum decurrentibus omnibus inciso-serratis, floribus dense corymbosis, corollis unilabiatis subæqualiter 5-lobis.

DESCR. *Stems* six to eight inches long, weak, and hence subdecumbent, angular, so as to be almost winged; glabrous, as is all the rest of the plant. *Leaves* rather distantly placed; the lowermost ones broadly ovate, almost orbicular, tapering below into a flattish footstalk of about its own length; the rest are more or less spathulate, more linear upwards, all of them deeply inciso-serrate and mostly recurved. The *flowers* are very small, elegant, and terminate the branches in crowded corymbs of several flowers; each having a small linear toothed bractea at the base. *Calyx*, with its five lanceolate, subulate segments, scarcely half so long as the corolla. *Corolla* cleft to the base above, in such a manner, that all the five segments occupy the lower side of the flower, and spread in a digitated manner; this gives a curious appearance to the corymb of flowers, which thus appears radiated: its colour is white, beautifully

marked

marked with transverse reddish purple blotches in the inside. *Filaments* and *stamens* united; the latter bluish purple. *Germen* small, green, inferior. *Style* curved a little downwards, entirely concealed by the tube of the *stamens*. *Stigma* obtuse, encircled with a tuft or ray of hairs.

An elegant little greenhouse plant; native of the Cape of Good Hope; flowering in the months of June and July; and introduced to this country by Professor Graham of Edinburgh, who received the seeds from Africa.

The flowers are extremely elegant, pure white, richly dotted with purple; and the corolla is strictly unilabiate.

Fig. 1. Side view of a flower. 2. Upper view of ditto. 3. Pistil and calyx.—All, more or less, magnified.

N.º 2694.

W.H. del.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth, Nov.r 1826.

BÆCKIA CAMPHORATA. FRAGRANT BÆCKIA.

****

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA (OCTANDRIA *Sm.* PENTANDR. *Aliorum.*)
MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—MYRTACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Germen inferum, turbinatum, lobis calicinis 5-persistentibus coronatum. *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Caps.* 3, seu 4- (vel 5-) locularis, polysperma. *Stam.* 5, 8, vel 15. *(Folia opposita).*

Specific Character and Synonym.

BÆCKIA *camphorata;* glaberrima, foliis quadrifariis laxe imbricatis obovato-lanceolatis planis punctatis tenuissime marginatis integerrimis brevissime petiolatis, floribus axillaribus binis (vel solitariis) pedicellatis, staminibus 15.

BÆCKIA camphorata. *Brown Mss.*

DESCR. *Plant* about two feet high in our gardens, much branched; branches opposite, slender, somewhat virgate, clothed with pale brownish bark. *Leaves* about one and a half or two lines long, plane, obovato-lanceolate, obtuse, tapering at the base into a very short footstalk, entire, and furnished with a thin membranous narrow margin; there is an indistinct central nerve, and the whole surface is covered with glandular dots, especially on the underside, which yield the fragrant smell:—these leaves are placed in a regularly quadrifarious manner, and are erecto-patent. Near the centre of the branches, and from the axils of the leaves, the *flowers* are produced: these are upon rather short footstalks, which are furnished with a minute bractea at the base

base and above the middle, where it is caducous; solitary, or generally growing two together, rather small. *Germen* and calyx green, distinctly dotted: the former has five cells, each cell containing many ovules; the latter is formed of five rounded entire lobes. *Petals* nearly orbicular, white, shortly unguiculate. *Stamens* fifteen, three at the base of each segment of the calyx, incurved. *Anthers* reddish brown. *Style* about as long as the calyx. *Stigma* capitate.

A greenhouse plant; a native of New South Wales; for which the Glasgow Botanic Garden is indebted to the kindness of Mr. Aiton, who sent it from the Royal Gardens at Kew, under the name which is here adopted. The number of the stamens in the flowers of this plant, (fifteen), and these, as far as I can see, constant to each blossom, give this species as good a right to rank with Leptospermum as with Bæckia, which has been considered to have five or eight stamens; and I feel myself at a loss to define the generic character. Sir James Smith has long ago observed, that in every certain Leptospermum the leaves are alternate; and Mr. Brown remarks in his learned dissertation on the Botany of Terra Australis, that "he refers to Bæckia, Imbricaria of Smith, and the opposite leaved Leptosperma." Thus constituting "an extensive Australian genus, having its maximum in the principal parallel, extending to the highest southern latitude, and hardly existing within the tropic: one species, however, has been found in New Caledonia, and that from which the genus was formed, is a native of China."

Bæckia *camphorata** flowers in the month of July, and requires the same soil and treatment as the New Holland plants in general.

Fig. 1. Pair of flowers from the axil of a leaf. 2. Single flower. 3. Petal. 4. Calyx and Germen. 5. Section of the Germen. 6. Two pairs of opposite leaves. 7. Single leaf.—All, more or less, magnified.

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* As a species, it has considerable resemblance with the *B. diosmifolia* of Rudge in Linn. Trans. v. 8. p. 298. t. 13; but that plant is described as having eight stamens, and the lobes of the calyx serrated, as well as the leaves.

Pub by S. Curtis. Walworth, Nov.r 1826.

LEPTOSPERMUM FLAVESCENS. YELLOWISH SOUTH-SEA MYRTLE.

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Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—MYRTACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, semi-superus. *Petala* 5, unguiculata, staminibus longiora. *Stigma* capitatum. *Caps.* 4- vel 5-locularis. *Semina* angulosa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LEPTOSPERMUM *flavescens;* glabrum, foliis lineari-lanceolatis submucronatis obscure trinerviis, floribus ex apicibus ramulorum solitariis, calyce glaberrimo dentibus rotundatis coloratis, bracteis caducis.

LEPTOSPERMUM flavescens. *Smith in Tr. of Linn. Soc. v. 3. p. 262. Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 2. p. 949. Brown in Hort. Kew. ed. 2. v. 3. p.* 181.

LEPTOSPERMUM Thea. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 2. p.* 949.

MELALEUCA Thea. " *Schrad. Sert. Hannov. 24. t.* 14."

DESCR. A middling-sized shrub, with many twiggy, angular branches, clothed with reddish-brown bark. *Leaves* numerous, scattered, from an inch to an inch and a half long, linear-lanceolate, rather obtuse at the extremity, but tipped with a short mucro, obscurely three-nerved, glabrous (as is all the rest of the plant) and dotted, especially beneath. The *flowers* are large, numerous, upon short axillary leafy branches, solitary and sessile, having some ovate brown scales or bracteæ at the base, which are very deciduous. *Calyx* half inferior, punctated; its five teeth roundish, white and submembranous, standing apart

and

and nearly erect. *Petals* roundish, waved, dotted, shortly unguiculate, pure white, turning yellowish, as Sir JAMES SMITH remarks, when dry. *Stamens* about twenty, inclined inwards. *Anthers* orange brown. Lower and inferior part of the *Germen* hemispherical, smooth, upper and superior part obscurely five-lobed; *Style* rather thick, as long as the stamens; *Stigma* dilated, and five-lobed at the margin, umbilicated in the centre. *Cells* of the Germen five, each many seeded; *Ovules* linear, curved.

Native of New Holland, whence, according to the Hortus Kewensis, it was introduced into Britain, by Sir JOSEPH BANKS; in the year 1787. Seeds of the plant, from which our figure and description were taken, were brought to this country by our friend Dr. MAC MILLAN, of Culross. We believe, however, that it is not unfrequent in gardens. Its flowering season is July, and it makes a very pretty appearance with its pure white flowers, nestled among the pale green leaves.

The habit of this plant is exceedingly like that of FABRICIA *lævigata*, and the flowers scarcely seem to differ in any particular, but in having only five cells to the Germen.

Fig. 1. and 2. Flowers. 3. Calyx and pistil. 4. Petal. 5. Germen, cut through transversely to shew the cells. 6. Ovules, attached to their receptacle. 7. Stamen. 8. Style and stigma. 9. Leaf.—All, more or less, magnified.

Pub by S Curtis Walworth. Nov.r 1826

WRIGHTIA COCCINEA. SCARLET WRIGHTIA.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—APOCYNEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Cor. hypocrateriformis. *Faux* coronata squamis decem (vel 5), divisis. *Stam.* exserta. *Filamenta* fauce inserta. *Antheræ* sagittatæ, medio stigmati cohærentes. *Ovaria* 2, cohærentia. *Stylus* filiformis, apice dilatato. *Stigma* angustius. *Squamæ* 5—10, basi calycis extra corollam insertæ. *Folliculi* distincti, v. cohærentes, placentis adnatis. *Br. in Wern. Trans. v.* 1. *p.* 73.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WRIGHTIA *coccinea;* foliis ovato-lanceolatis glabris, floribus terminalibus solitariis vel binis, corollis carnoso-coriaceis.

NERIUM coccineum. "*Hort. Benghal.*" *Loddiges Bot. Cab. t.* 894.

DESCR. In the stoves of our country this plant forms a small *shrub*, three or four feet high, with a few straggling branches, every where glabrous. The *leaves* are confined to the young, green, cylindrical shoots, opposite, distant, ovato-lanceolate, much acuminated, entire, subcoriaceous, with a central rib, and a few lateral oblique nerves. *Flowers* large, *handsome*, richly scented, like pine-apple, terminal, or frequently, apparently, axillary, from an innovation, single, or two together; each upon a short peduncle, which has a small *bractea* at its base. *Calyx* of five small, rounded, imbricating, erect lobes. *Corolla* thick, carnoso-coriaceous, deeply cleft into five patent, and even recurved, obovate, oblique, internally deep orange-red, externally

externally green, segments. At the mouth are five large fleshy three-lobed scales, united at their base, and adnate with the corolla. *Stamens* five, inserted into the tube. *Filaments* extremely short, thick. *Anthers* sagittate, united into a cone, cohering to the stigma above the middle, externally pubescent. *Germen* ovate; *Style* filiform, expanding upwards, and terminating in a small bifid *stigma*, to which the anthers are attached.

This rare plant was sent to the Glasgow Botanic Garden in the year 1823, by our liberal friend Dr. Wallich, under the name of Nerium *coccineum*, from the Calcutta Botanic Garden. To us it appears neither to have the habit, nor the essential generic characters of Nerium, but to agree much better with the Wrightia of Mr. Brown. According to the Hortus Benghalensis, as quoted by Mr. Loddiges, it is a native of Sylhet, and was thence introduced to the Calcutta Botanic Garden, by R. K. Dick, Esq. in 1805. Hitherto we have kept it in a warm stove, where it flowers during the months of June and July. The scent of the flowers is very powerful, and may not unaptly be compared to that of pine-apple; or it, perhaps, more resembles a mixture of Madeira wine and strawberries. Each blossom continues expanded for several days, and makes a beautiful appearance.

Fig. 1. Flower, from which the corolla has been cut away. 2. Inside view of a stamen. 3. Section of a calyx and lower part of the corolla, shewing the pistil.—All, more or less, magnified.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Dec 1826.

SOLANUM SAPONACEUM. SOAP-BERRIED SOLANUM.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—SOLANACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Cal. monophyllus, persistens. *Cor.* monopetala, rotata. *Antheræ* oblongæ, apice poris duobus dehiscentes. *Bacca* 2, 3, 4-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SOLANUM *saponaceum ;* fruticosum aculeatum squamuloso-argenteum, foliis petiolatis lineari-oblongis integerrimis, pedunculis terminalibus uni- aut paucifloris.
SOLANUM dealbatum. *Lindl. Mss.*

DESCR. A small, erect, branched *shrub,* so entirely covered with minute silvery scales as to give the whole plant a white or hoary appearance, the upper sides of the leaves alone being greener than the under ones. *Stems* and *branches* rounded, more or less aculeated, with the aculei from half a line to a line long, straight, orange yellow, glabrous. *Leaves* rather distantly placed, from one to two, and even three inches long, upon a footstalk about half an inch long, linear-oblong, quite entire, the petiole and underside of the midrib sometimes aculeated and sometimes unarmed.

Flowers from the extremity of the branches, solitary, or in an imperfect raceme. *Peduncle* short. *Calyx* campanulate, 5-toothed. *Corolla* white, externally clothed with silvery scales, deeply cut into five segments, which at length become revolute. *Stamens* five : *Filaments* very short : *Anthers*

Anthers long, linear, deep yellow, opening with two pores at the extremity. *Pistil: Germen* globose: *Style* rather longer than the stamens: *Stigma* obtuse. *Berry* orange-colour, glabrous, about the size of a large pea.

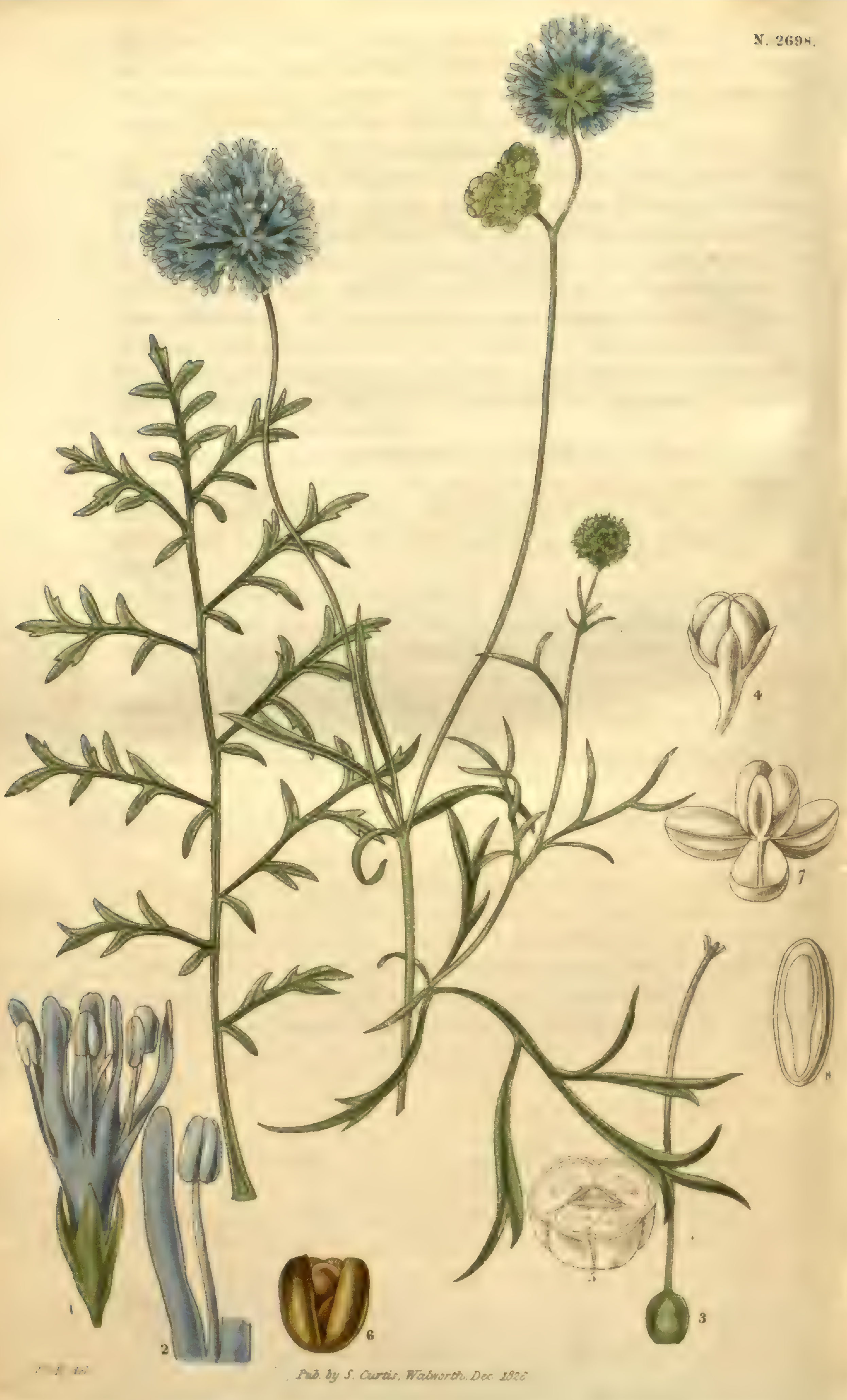
Introduced to the Horticultural Society of London, by Mr. M'Rae, from Chili, and to the Botanic Garden of Glasgow, from Mendoza, by Dr. Gillies. Our dried specimens, in the Herbarium, are from this latter gentleman, gathered, in November 1820, near Rio Saladillo, and the remark is added, that "it is the same species which is so common all over Mendoza, of which the unripe berries are used instead of soap, to wash woollens, and which are called Killo-Killo." It is from this peculiar property, that we have taken the liberty of altering the MSS. name of Mr. Lindley (S. *dealbatum*) to S. *saponaceum*.

Our dried specimens prove most clearly how liable this plant is to vary in the number of its aculei; some being almost destitute of them, whilst others have the stem, petioles, and underside of the mid-rib thickly clothed with them.

Its nearest affinity is perhaps with the Sol. *elæagnifolium* of Cav.; but that has the lower leaves sinuated, the corolla much larger, its laciniæ less deep, and its colour blue.

In our stoves, where the plant has been hitherto cultivated, it flowers in the month of October.

Fig. 1. Calyx. 2. Stamens. 3. Pistil.—*Magnified.*



Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, Dec. 1826

GILIA CAPITATA. CLUSTER-FLOWERED GILIA.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—POLEMONIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Cal. subcampanulatus, 5-fidus. *Cor.* infundibuliformis, quinquefida. *Stamina* fauci inserta. *Stigma* plerumque trifidum. *Capsula* 3-locularis, 3-valvis loculis mono-di-polysperma.

Specific Character.

GILIA *capitata; n. sp.* glabra, foliis bipinnatifidis segmentis linearibus incisis, floribus sessilibus dense capitatis.

DESCR. An annual herbaceous plant, from one to three feet high, every where glabrous, branched, branches slender. *Leaves:* those springing from the root the largest, bipinnatifid, four to five inches long, the segments linear-oblong, acute, entire or incised; the *stem-leaves* less compound, the divisions longer and more straggling. *Peduncles* rather long, flexuose, simple, rarely branched. *Flowers* in dense heads; each sessile, small. *Calyx* campanulate, green, five-toothed, the teeth acute. *Corolla* twice as long as the calyx, of a beautiful purplish blue, infundibuliform, cut about halfway down into five, linear-oblong, obtuse, nearly erect segments. *Stamens;* each inserted in the axil of the segments, purple: *Filaments* rather shorter than the segments of the corolla: *Anthers* broadly ovate, two celled: the *cells* opening laterally. *Pistil: Germen* globular: *style* nearly as long as the corolla: *Stigma* trifid or bifid, not unfrequently simple, purple.

purple. *Capsule* globular, obscurely three-lobed, three-celled, surrounded at the base by the persistent calyx, opening with three valves, which bear the septa in the middle. *Seeds*, one or two in each cell, attached to three upright central plates, covered by a mucus, oval, angular. *Embryo*, with its radicle downwards, surrounded by a fleshy *albumen*.

I had lately (October, 1826) the pleasure of seeing this pretty plant, which has so much the habit of a *Scabiosa* or *Jasione*, blossoming, in great perfection, in pots, placed in the open air, at the garden of the Horticultural Society, at Chiswick; where my friend Mr. Lindley pointed it out to me as a species of Gilia, of which the seeds had been sent in the spring, by Mr. David Douglas, from the North-West coast of America. In the Herbarium of Mr. Scouler, who accompanied the latter in his voyage to America, I find specimens two and three feet high, gathered in the same country: and that gentleman informs me, that he and Mr. Douglas found it plentifully in cultivated, and, especially, potatoe grounds, in the vicinity of Fort Vancouver, at the mouth of the Columbia.

Upon comparing the specimens with the Gilia *laciniata*, I quite agree with Mr. Lindley in considering it to belong to that genus; differing only in the number of the seeds to each cell of the capsule, and in the stigma being sometimes bifid, and sometimes entire. As a species, it differs in being glabrous, in its much smaller, sessile and crowded, capitate flowers.

The genus was established by Ruiz and Pavon, in their Gen. Pl. Fl. Per. et Chil. pag. 25, t. 4; but Jussieu has proposed uniting it, as well as Ipomopsis of Michaux, with Cantua, though the habit of the plants is widely different. In the true Giliæ, perhaps, the stamens will be found to be inserted in the axils of the segments of the corolla.

Fig. 1. Single flower. 2. Stamen, to shew its insertion. 3. Pistil. 4. Capsule. 5. Transverse section of ditto. 6. Capsule in the act of bursting. 7. Capsule with the valves laid open, shewing the receptacle and seeds. 8. Seed cut open longitudinally, to shew the Embryo and Albumen.—All more or less *magnified*.

N. 2699.

W.H. del

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HARRISONIA LONICEROIDES. HONEY-SUCKLE-LIKE HARRISONIA.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ASCLEPIADEÆ. Div. *Massæ pollinis* cereaceæ, erectæ. *Antheræ* membrana terminatæ.)

Generic Character.

Cor. urceolata 5-dentata fauce nuda. *Corona* staminea (5-phylla) foliolis dente carnosa. *Folliculi ?*

HARRISONIA *loniceroides.*

DESCR. A *shrub* about two to three feet high, erect, quite glabrous in all its parts, giving out an abundant milky juice wherever it is wounded. *Leaves* rather closely placed, opposite and decussate, two to three inches long, elliptical-cordate, rather thick, between fleshy and coriaceous, veined. *Flowers* umbellate. *Peduncle* terminal, shorter than the leaves. *Pedicels* half an inch long: *Calyx* small, five-partite: the segments linear. *Corolla* urceolate, thick and fleshy, of a fine red, the limb a little spreading, the segments acute, oblique. *Crown* of the *stamens* of five pieces, each with a fleshy process or tooth. *Anthers* of two small cells, terminated by an oblong erect membrane. *Pollen masses* two, linear-oblong, geniculated, waxy, united by a gland at their base. *Pistils* two, linear, closely applied, and terminated by a pentangular crown.

This interesting plant I had the pleasure of seeing, in the month of September of this year, 1826, in the fine collection of stove plants at the Liverpool garden. It was introduced from Brazil, by Mrs. HARRISON of Ægburgh: and, unable to refer it to any described genus of Asclepiadeous plants,

I am

I am anxious to dedicate it to that lady, who has been the means of adorning our gardens with so many new plants, particularly from the territory of Brazil, and who has cultivated them with eminent success in her own collection.

Fig. 1. Single flower. 2. Corolla laid open. 3. Tube of stamens, enclosing the pistils. 4. Single Stamen. 5. Interior view of the stamen, shewing the cells of the Anthers. 6. Pollen mass.—*Magnified.*

W.H. del.

Pub by S Curtis Walworth Dec 1826

POTENTILLA SPLENDENS. SHINING NEPAL POTENTILLA.

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Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ROSACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Cal. 10-fidus, laciniis alternis minoribus. *Petala* 5. *Pericarpia* subsphærica, receptaculo sicco affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

POTENTILLA *splendens;* caule erecto piloso, foliis interrupte pinnatis foliolis ellipticis utrinque (subtus præcipue) sericeis-candicantibus argute serratis valde nervosis subplicatis, stipulis latis serratis, floribus subcorymbosis (flavis), petalis late-ovatis calyce vix longioribus.

POTENTILLA splendens. *Wallich Mss. (not Ramond.) Don Prodr. Fl. Nepal. p.* 230. *De Cand. Prodr. v.* 2. *p.* 582.

POTENTILLA fulgens. *Wall. in Herb.*

POTENTILLA lineata. *" Trevir." Sprengel Syst. Plant. v.* 2. *p.* 584.

DESCR. Wild specimens of this plant have the stems from eight to ten inches high, and the leaves six to eight inches long. In a state of cultivation, they attain to twice that size. The *stems* are erect, clothed with a thick down mixed with long hairs. The *leaves* are composed of many (except the upper ones) interrupted, nearly elliptical leaflets, thickly covered on both sides with beautiful adpressed, silky hairs, almost a pure white beneath: the margins are closely and sharply serrated: the nerves placed close to each other, parallel, and so deep, as to give the leaflet

leaflet almost a plicate appearance. The *stipules* are very large, particularly the lower ones, silky, and serrated. The *Flowers* are subcorymbose, and sometimes so crowded, as almost to be capitate. The outer and smaller segments of the *calyx* are almost equal in size to the inner ones, all silky and serrated. *Petals* yellow, broadly ovate, waved, scarcely longer than the calyx. *Pistils* numerous: *Germen* oval: *Style* lateral, filiform. *Anthers* brown, pollen and filaments yellow.

Sent by Dr. Wallich to our gardens from Nepal. It flourishes well in the open air, and bids fair to be as hardy as our Pot. *anserina*. The foliage is, indeed, most beautiful; being, at least when dry, almost white with silky pubescence: but the flowers are very insignificant, and few of them expand at the same time.

The flowers appear in the latter end of summer and autumn. Our specimen was taken from the garden of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick; but we believe the plant is now not uncommon in the collections of the curious.

Fig. 1. Single Flower deprived of the petals. 2. Petal. 3. Stamen. 4. Pistil.—*Magnified.*

W.H. del.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Dec 1826.

—Swan Sc—

LOBELIA CÆRULEA. BLUE-FLOWERED LOBELIA.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—CAMPANULACEÆ. *Sect. II.* BR.)

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala, irregularis. *Antheræ* cohærentes. *Caps.* inferæ, bi- seu trilocularis.

Specific Character.

LOBELIA *cærulea;* caule brevi basi decumbenti dense folioso, foliis lanceolatis dentato-pinnatifidis pubescentibus basi attenuatis, pedunculo terminali longissimo racemoso, corollæ laciniis tubo longioribus, germine supero.

DESCR. Perennial: *Stems* short, decumbent at the base, thence erect and clothed with numerous crowded erecto-patent, or subsecund, lanceolate, rigid, pubescent *leaves*, attenuated at the base, dentato-pinnatifid at the margin, with, generally, three teeth or segments on each side, on the lower leaves, two on the upper ones. In our specimens, each plant, or branch of a plant, is terminated by a single very long glabrous peduncle, bearing about four *flowers* in a raceme at the extremity: their *flowers* are, however, distant, subsecund, each upon a slender, bracteated pedicel, about an inch long. *Corolla* drooping, large: *tube* cleft the whole way down, above purple, reddish below; the *limb* cut into three, large, obovate, pale purplish blue, spreading segments, with three small, yellow, raised marks at the base, each tipped with a small mucro, and two minute ligulate segments, which are bent back over the top of

of the tube. *Calyx* altogether inferior, five-partite, the segments lanceolate, small, appressed to the base of the corolla. *Stamens* included within the tube of the corolla. *Anthers* purple, connate, fringed at the top with white hairs. *Germen* ovate, green, *superior*. *Style* a little longer than the stamens : *Stigma* capitate, two lobed.

This beautiful plant has many points in common with LOBELIA *coronopifolia*, especially in the leaves ; but we think the flowers will afford sufficient marks of distinction. The L. *coronopifolia* is given in Num. 644 of this work, and seems to differ only from the true plant of BURMEN, Afr. t. 38. f. 1. in háving two flowers instead of one upon the stalk. Our plant has almost constantly four flowers upon the peduncle, and those, not only very different in colour from L. *coronopifolia*, but also having the segments of the corolla much larger, longer than the tube, and much more spreading.

Our plant has the germen constantly superior, as, indeed, has the L. *coronopifolia*, not a trace of it being to be seen below the point of the insertion of the calyx. Mr. BROWN has observed in his Prodromus, that some suffruticose African species have the capsule more than half superior.

Native of Southern Africa : and cultivated in the greenhouse of the Glasgow Botanic Garden, as well as in that of Edinburgh.

Fig. 1. Front view of a Flower. 2. Stamens, including the Style and Stigma. 3. Pistil, with the Calyx.—*Magnified.*

W.H. del

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— Swan Sc.

LOBELIA SENECIOIDES. BLUE PEDUNCULATED LOBELIA.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—CAMPANULACEÆ. *Sect. II.* BR.)

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala, irregularis. *Antheræ* cohærentes. *Caps.* infera, bi- seu trilocularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOBELIA *senecioides;* subpubescens, foliis lineari-lanceolatis interrupte pinnatifidis, pedunculis unifloris axillaribus longissimis, tubo floris subintegro, laciniis subregularibus.
LOBELIA senecioides. *Cunningham Mss. in Hort. Kew.*
ISOTOMA axillaris. *Lindl. in Bot. Reg. t.* 964.

DESCR. A small annual, with slender, nearly erect, zigzag downy stems. *Leaves* distantly placed, three to four inches long, scarcely pubescent, linear lanceolate, patent or recurved, decurrent at the base, pinnatifid, with the segments slender, patent, alternately smaller. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, single-flowered, three to six inches long, glabrous. *Corolla* between hypocrateriform and infundibuliform; with the *tube* an inch and a half or two inches long, narrowed below, pale yellowish, curved, cleft only a little way on the upper side; the *limb* cut into five nearly equal, lanceolate, spreading, purplish-blue segments, pale at the back, yellow at the very base within. *Stamens* five: *Filaments* cohering, and united with the tube of the corolla near its middle: *Anthers* protruded, deep purple, connate, slightly hairy, with a small ligulate appendage on the upper side at the extremity

extremity, the two lower ones terminating each in a bristle-shaped point; but these are so closely united, that they may readily be mistaken for a single hair or bristle. *Germen* oblongo-obovate, inferior, ribbed, crowned with the five subulate, somewhat toothed segments of the calyx; almost entirely inferior. *Style* longer than the anthers, curved: *Stigma* capitate, two lobed. Young *Capsule* two-celled, with numerous, oblong *ovules* or *young seeds* attached to a central receptacle.

The seeds of this graceful and curious species of LOBELIA were gathered by Mr. ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, at Bathurst, New South Wales, and by him introduced into his Majesty's garden at Kew, with the name of LOB. *senecioides;* under which appellation we know that it has been, by Mr. AITON, liberally distributed to other gardens. That name should, therefore, unquestionably be retained in preference to the one given in the Botanical Register, by Mr. LINDLEY (t. 964). We shall rejoice to see the remarks upon the old genus LOBELIA, which our valued friend, under that article, promises to the public; for scarcely any genus requires a more careful revision: and we know that Mr. LINDLEY will do justice to the subject. With regard to the division of LOBELIA, which Mr. BROWN calls ISOTOMA (the 5th division, at p. 565 of Prodr. Fl. Nov. Holl. *Cor.* hypocrateriformis, tubo *integro,* limbo parum inæquali. *Antheræ* imberbes (2 inferiores mucronatæ). *Flores* racemosi.) and which Mr. LINDLEY adopts for the genus of the present plant, it does not appear to accord so well with it as Mr. BROWN's 4th Division,—" *Cor.* subæqualis, infundibuliformis, tubo apice fisso. *Anth.* imberbes (2 inferiores mucronatæ.) *Pedunculi* scapiformes, *uniflori.*" Our native specimens of LOBELIA (ISOTOMA) *hypocrateriformis,* from King George's Sound, possess a much more regular and truly hypocrateriform corolla than the present individual.

We possess also native specimens of our L. *senecioides,* gathered by Mr. FRASER in fissures of granite rocks near Bathurst, which differ in no respect from our cultivated ones, but in being much smaller, more shrubby, and with the peduncles shorter.

Fig 1. Flower. 2. Stamens, with the Style and Stigma. 3. Capsule. 4. Section of ditto.—*Magnified.*

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TRICHOSANTHES TUBEROSA. TUBEROUS-ROOTED TRICHOSANTHES.

****

Class and Order.

MONŒCIA TRIANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—CUCURBITACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

MASC. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 4-partita, ciliata vel divisa. *Stam.* 3.

FÆM. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* ut in mare. *Styl.* trifidus. *Pepo* oblongus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRICHOSANTHES *tuberosa* ; foliis tripartitis laciniis inferioribus bipartitis, corollæ segmentis bifidis laciniis linearibus bifidis, fructu oblongo, radice tuberosa.

TRICHOSANTHES tuberosa. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 4. *p.* 661. *Ait. Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. *v.* 5. *p.* 341. *Sm. in Rees Cycl.*

TRICHOSANTHES corniculata. *Lam. Dict. v.* 1. *p.* 191.

CERATOSANTHES tuberosa. *Spreng. Syst. Veg. v.* 3. *p.* 18.

TRICHOSANTHES foliis palmatis integerrimis, florum petalis bicornibus. *Plum. Ic. t.* 24.

DESCR. *Root* a large rounded tuber, producing from its summit the long flagelliform, slender, striated, glabrous, green, climbing, and scarcely branched *stems*. *Leaves* distantly placed upon petioles about an inch and a half long, formed of three deeply cut, linear-oblong, divaricating lobes, acute at the points, the lower ones with a smaller, lateral, unidentate lobe at the base, glabrous above, slightly pubescent beneath, the margins entire. *Tendrils* long, simple, from the side of the petiole.

Peduncle

Peduncle of the *male* flowers, two to three inches long, with a cluster of about five to six flowers at the extremity. *Calyx* an inch long, tubular, green, glandularly pubescent, a little swoln at the base and spreading at the top, where it has five subulate teeth. *Corolla* of one petal, white, the *tube* intimately united, and incorporated with the tube of the calyx ; the *limb* free, spreading, cut into five long segments, which are deeply bifid, the divisions linear, forked at the extremity. *Anthers* three, sessile, inserted within the mouth of the corolla ; their sides cohering by the lateral cells. *Pollen* yellow. The *female flowers* and *fruit* I have not seen ; but according to PLUMIER's figure, the latter is oblong, about an inch and a half long, striated, four-celled.

This plant does not, indeed, well accord with the generic character of TRICHOSANTHES, as the corolla cannot be said to be fringed. There can be no doubt, I think, of its being the TRICHOSANTHES *petalis bicornibus* of PLUMIER, although, as Sir JAMES SMITH remarks, the resemblance to horns was, probably, a deception.

Native of the West Indies ; and flowers in the stove, in September.

Fig. 1. Interior view of the Calyx, shewing the Stamens. 2. Stamen. 3. Base of the Calyx. 4. Segment of the Corolla.—*Magnified.*

3
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PHYLICA SPICATA. SPIKE-FLOWERED PHYLICA.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—RHAMNEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Cal. corollinus, 5-fidus. *Antheræ* sub squamis fornicatæ. *Stigma* simplex. *Capsula* 3-cocca, calyce plerumque coronata.

Specific Character.

PHYLICA *spicata ;* foliis sparsis linearibus margine revolutis subtus niveo-pubescentibus, floribus dense spicatis oblongo cylindraceis tri-bracteatis, bracteis ciliatis, perianthio extus sericeo-pubescente.

DESCR. A small slender *shrub,* with twiggy branches, which, while young, are greenish and pubescent. *Leaves* scattered, rather remote, all but the upper ones patent, or even reflexed, linear, somewhat acute, semicylindrical, above dark green and shining, the margins revolute, leaving, on the under-side, a narrow groove or furrow, which is white, with a short thick pubescence. Upper *leaves* erecto-patent, gradually passing into the *bracteæ*. *Spike* about two inches long, of numerous crowded quite sessile flowers, each of which is subtended by one large and two (lateral) small leaf-like *bracteæ,* which are strongly ciliated with white hairs. *Perianth* small, white, of a rather thick and fleshy texture, clothed on the outside with a silky pubescence, shortly infundibuliform ; the *limb* of five spreading segments, marked in their inside with the impression of the concave scales which close the mouth of the perianth, and which in fact are the small petals of the corolla : within them

them the minute heart-shaped *anthers* are concealed, seated upon a very short *filament*. *Germen* obversely ovate, inferior : *Style* as long as the tube of the perianth, having its small acute *stigma* embraced by the anthers.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence our seeds were received which produced plants in the Glasgow Botanic Garden ; flowering in the month of August, 1826.

It appears to be very different from any hitherto described species of the genus, although approaching perhaps nearest to the common Ph. *ericoides*.

Fig. 1. Flower, with its bractea. 2. Ditto, without the bracteæ, and shewing the situation of the scales or petals. 3. Flower laid open, to shew style and stamens, and more particularly the nature of the scales. 4. Upper side of a leaf. 5. Lower ditto.—All more or less *magnified*.

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